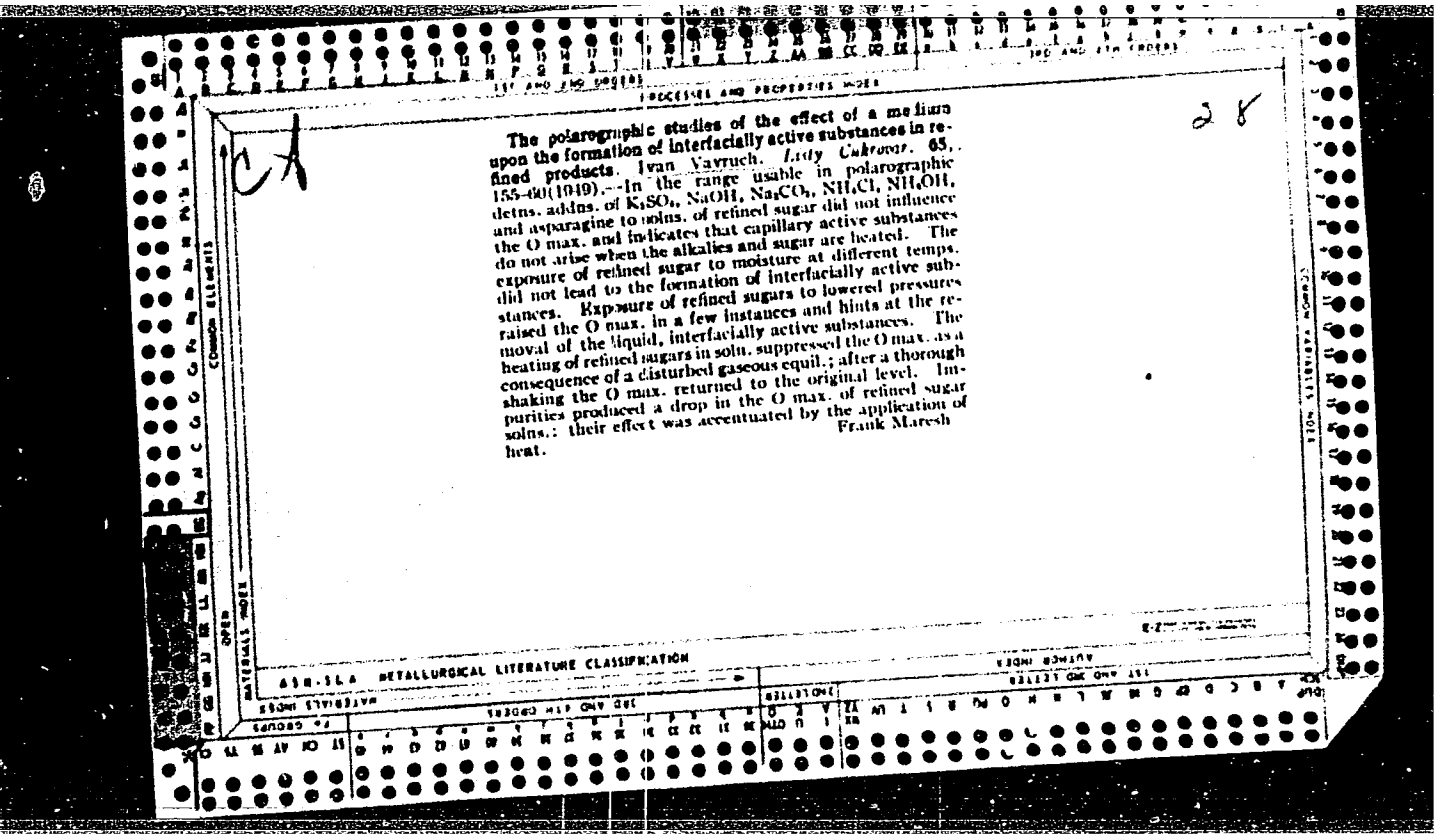
C A

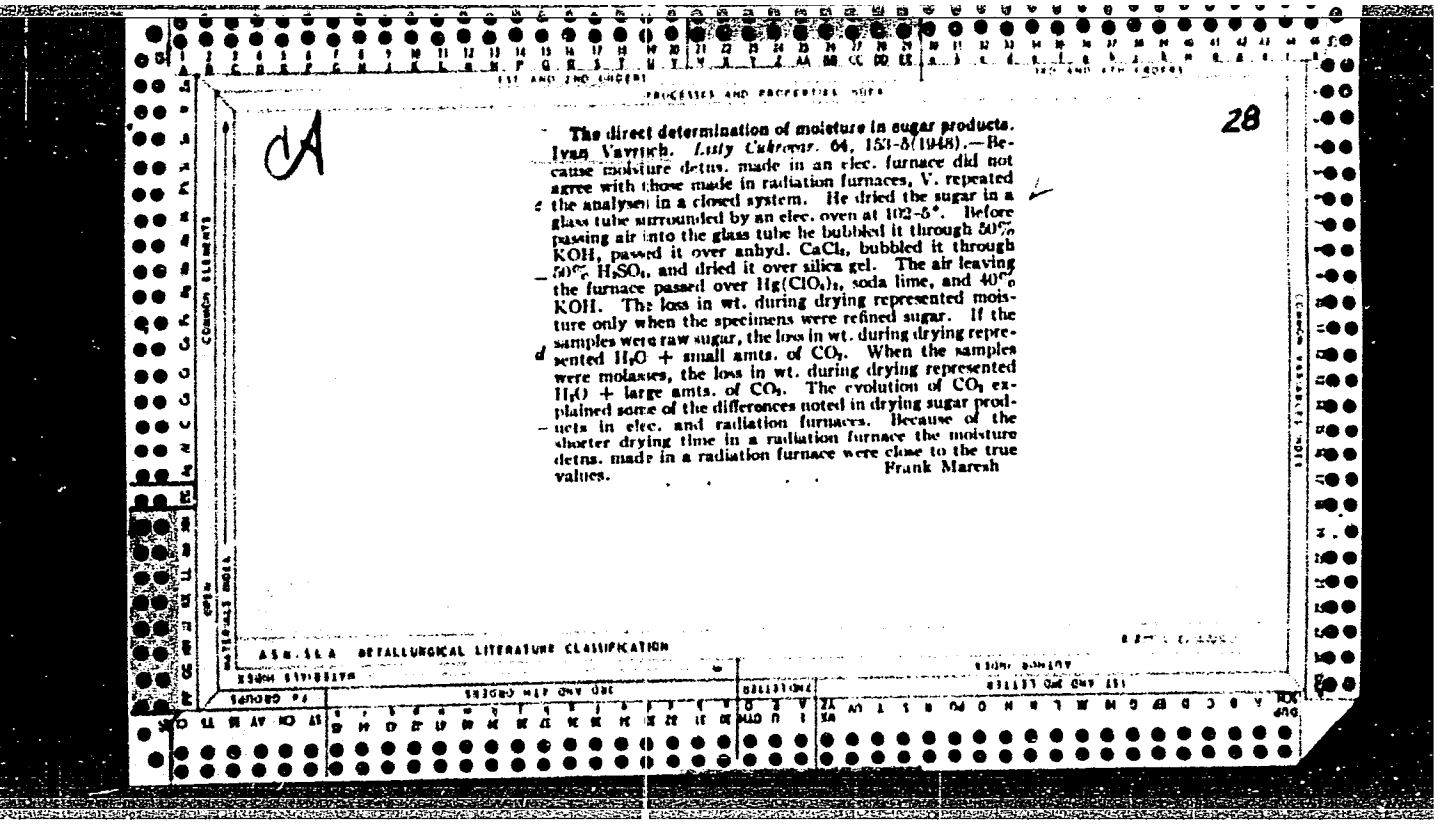
28

The evaluation of refined sugar products by means of the polarographic method. Ivan Yavrtich. *Listy Cukrovar.* 60, 35–7(1949).—The com. refined sugar used as a standard was replaced by a refined sugar which had been purified with activated charcoal and then recrystd. from EtOH. In polarograms this recrystd. sugar was practically free from interfacially active ingredients. Molasses from different sources showed a variation in the damping effect. With the addn. of methyl orange the damping effect was eliminated and led to corrected molasses curves giving the relation between the molasses and the height of the O max. Sample computations accompany the development of the curves. Frank Marsh



The polarographic studies of the effect of a medium upon the formation of interfacially active substances in refined products. Ivan Vavruch. *Listy Cukrovar.* 65, 155–60(1949).—In the range usable in polarographic detns. addns. of K_2SO_4, NaOH, Na_2CO_3, NH_4Cl, NH_4OH, and asparagine to solns. of refined sugar did not influence the O max. and indicates that capillary active substances do not arise when the alkalies and sugar are heated. The exposure of refined sugar to moisture at different temps. did not lead to the formation of interfacially active substances. Exposure of refined sugars to lowered pressures raised the O max. in a few instances and hints at the removal of the liquid, interfacially active substances. The heating of refined sugars in soln. suppressed the O max. as a consequence of a disturbed gaseous equil.; after a thorough shaking the O max. returned to the original level. Impurities produced a drop in the O max. of refined sugar solns.; their effect was accentuated by the application of heat.

Frank Maresh

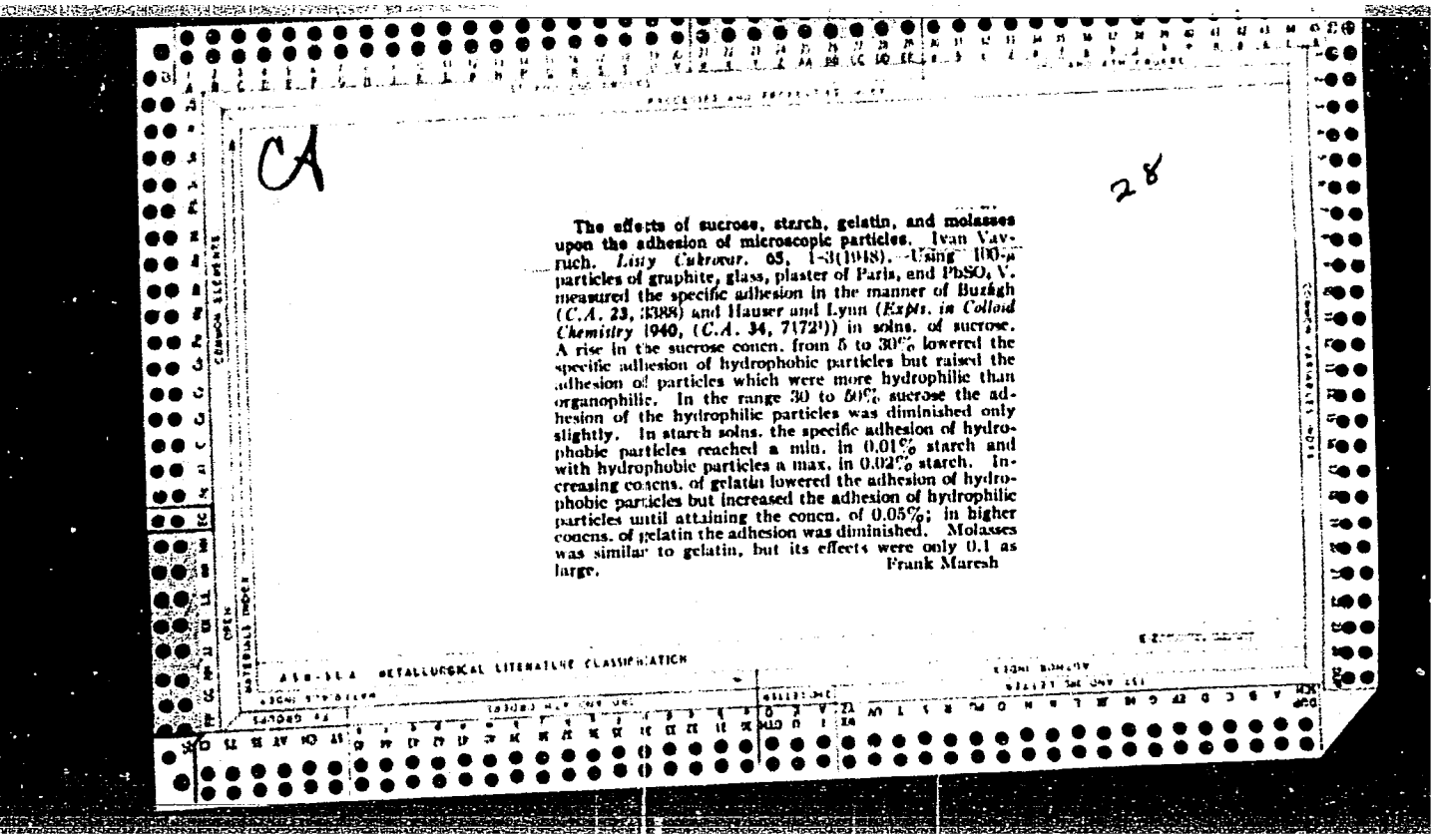


CA

28

The direct determination of moisture in sugar products. Ivan Vavrich. *Listy Cukrovar.* 64, 151-5(1948).—Because moisture detns. made in an elec. furnace did not agree with those made in radiation furnaces, V. repeated the analyses in a closed system. He dried the sugar in a glass tube surrounded by an elec. oven at 102-5°. Before passing air into the glass tube he bubbled it through 50% KOH, passed it over anhyd. $CaCl_2$, bubbled it through 50% H_2SO_4, and dried it over silica gel. The air leaving the furnace passed over $Hg(ClO_4)_2$, soda lime, and 40% KOH. The loss in wt. during drying represented moisture only when the specimens were refined sugar. If the samples were raw sugar, the loss in wt. during drying represented H_2O + small amts. of CO_2. When the samples were molasses, the loss in wt. during drying represented H_2O + large amts. of CO_2. The evolution of CO_2 explained some of the differences noted in drying sugar products in elec. and radiation furnaces. Because of the shorter drying time in a radiation furnace the moisture detns. made in a radiation furnace were close to the true values.

Frank Maresh

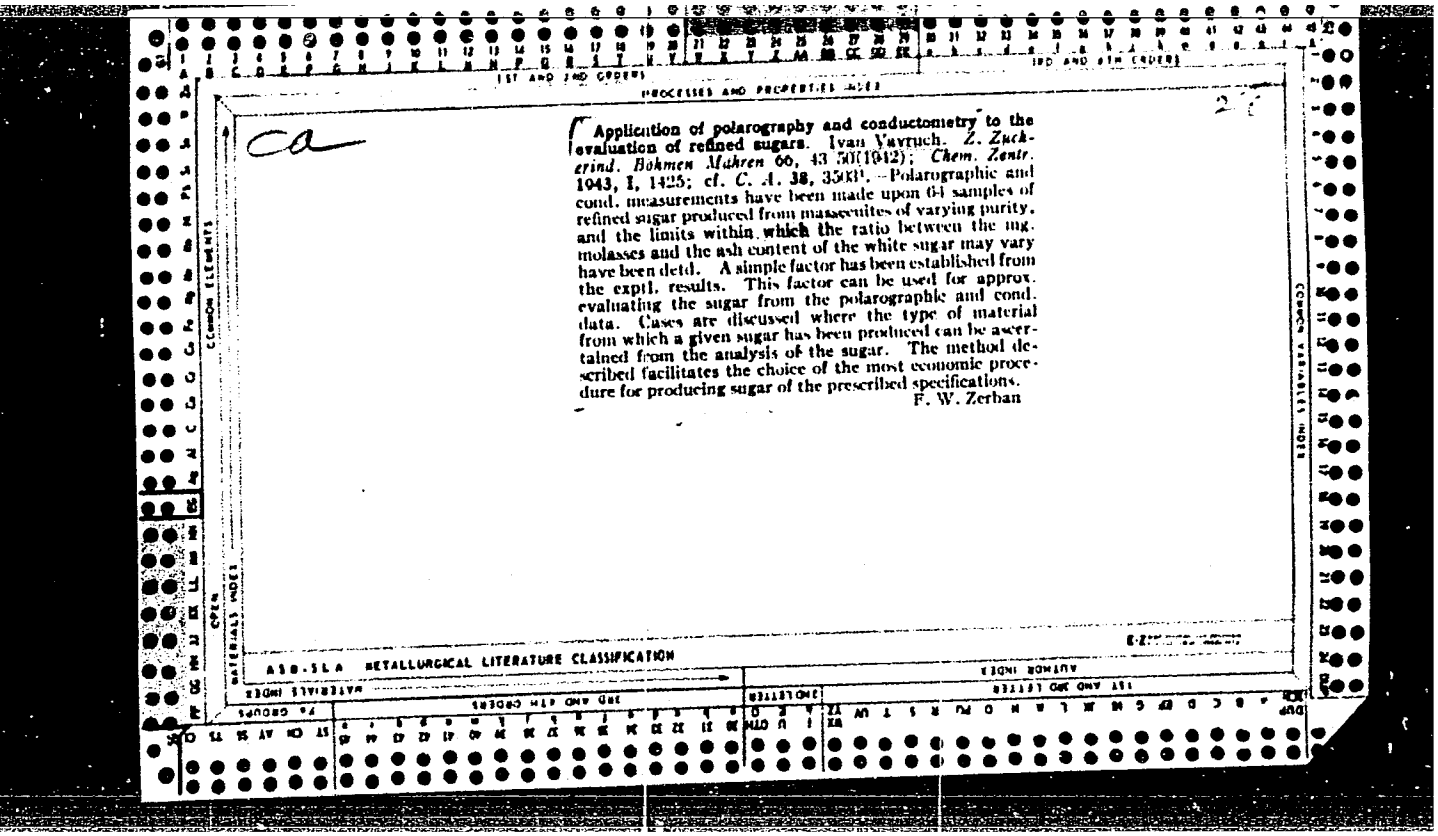


CA

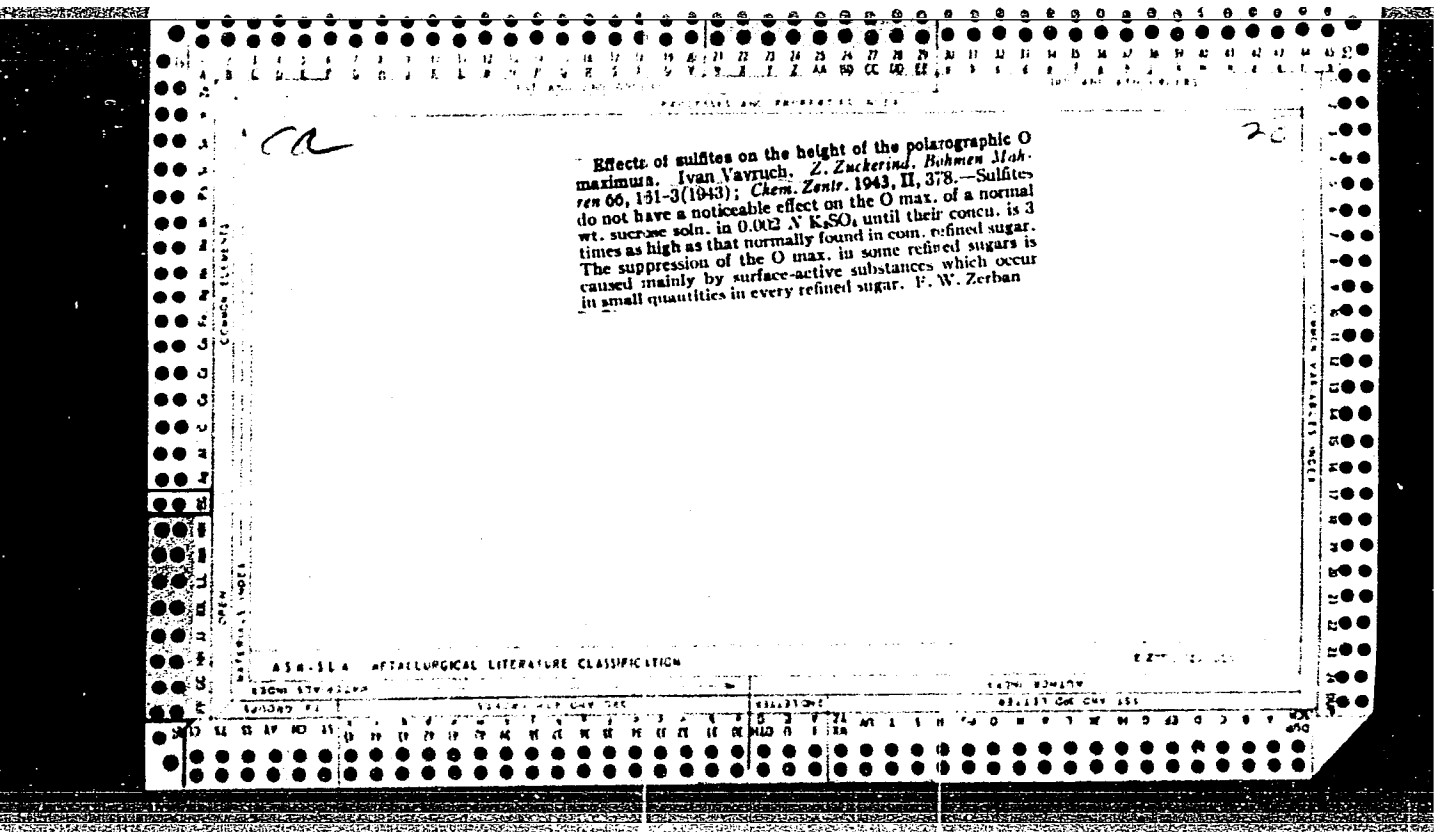
28

The effects of sucrose, starch, gelatin, and molasses upon the adhesion of microscopic particles. Ivan Vavruch. *Listy Cukrovar.* 65, 1-3(1948). Using 100-μ particles of graphite, glass, plaster of Paris, and $PbSO_4$ V. measured the specific adhesion in the manner of Buzágh (*C.A.* 23, 3388) and Hauser and Lynn (*Expts. in Colloid Chemistry* 1940, (*C.A.* 34, 7172^1)) in solns. of sucrose. A rise in the sucrose concn. from 5 to 30% lowered the specific adhesion of hydrophobic particles but raised the adhesion of particles which were more hydrophilic than organophilic. In the range 30 to 50% sucrose the adhesion of the hydrophilic particles was diminished only slightly. In starch solns. the specific adhesion of hydrophobic particles reached a min. in 0.01% starch and with hydrophobic particles a max. in 0.02% starch. Increasing concns. of gelatin lowered the adhesion of hydrophobic particles but increased the adhesion of hydrophilic particles until attaining the concn. of 0.05%; in higher concns. of gelatin the adhesion was diminished. Molasses was similar to gelatin, but its effects were only 0.1 as large.

Frank Maresh

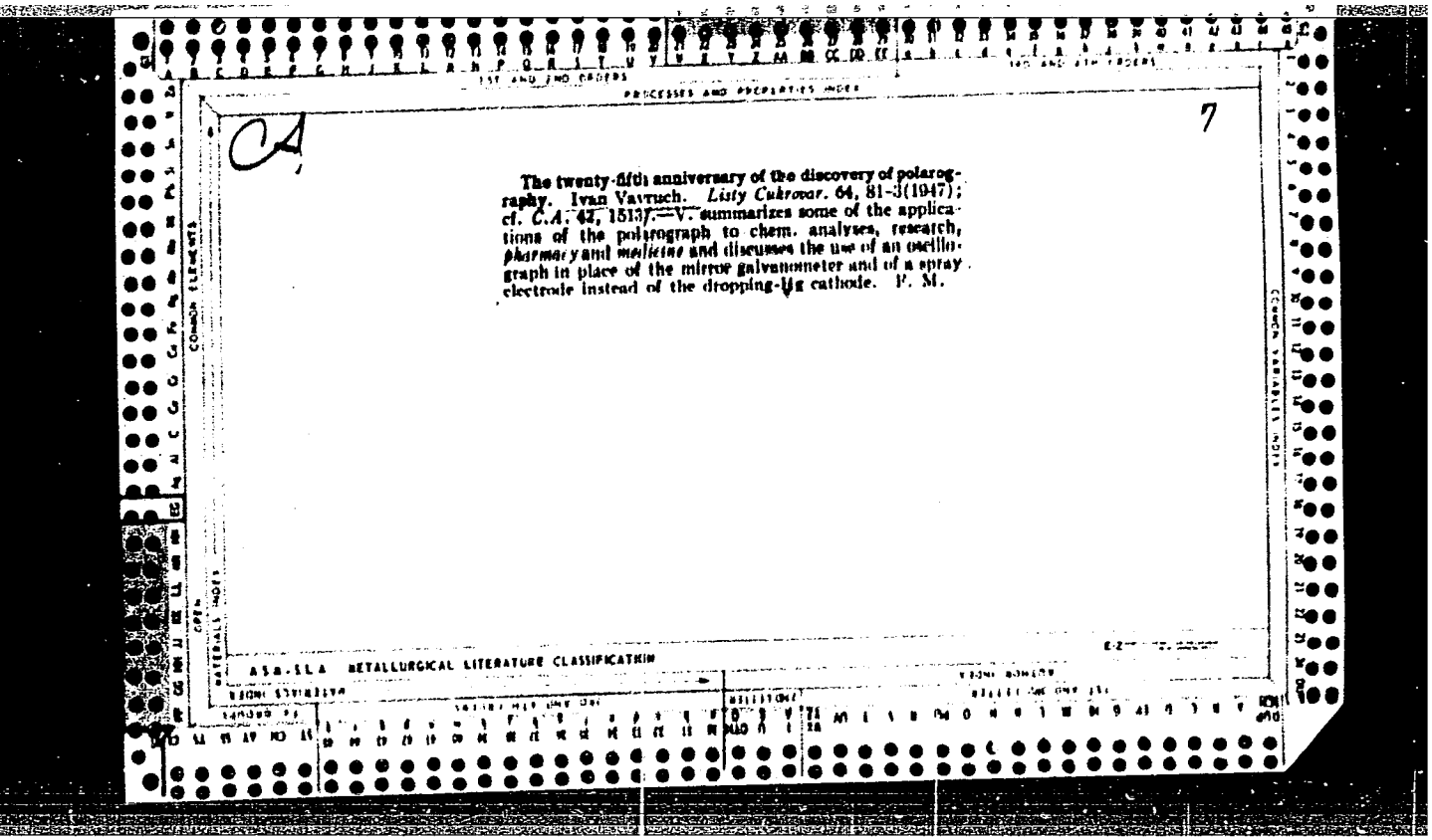


Application of polarography and conductometry to the evaluation of refined sugars. Ivan Vavruch. *Z. Zuckerind. Böhmen Mähren* 66, 43-50(1942); *Chem. Zentr.* 1943, I, 1425; cf. *C. A.* 38, 3503⁹. —Polarographic and cond. measurements have been made upon 61 samples of refined sugar produced from massecuites of varying purity, and the limits within which the ratio between the ing. molasses and the ash content of the white sugar may vary have been detd. A simple factor has been established from the expti. results. This factor can be used for approx. evaluating the sugar from the polarographic and cond. data. Cases are discussed where the type of material from which a given sugar has been produced can be ascertained from the analysis of the sugar. The method described facilitates the choice of the most economic procedure for producing sugar of the prescribed specifications.
F. W. Zerban



Effects of sulfites on the height of the polarographic O maximum. Ivan Vavruch. *Z. Zuckerind. Böhmen Mähren* 66, 151-3(1943); *Chem. Zentr.* 1943, II, 378.—Sulfites do not have a noticeable effect on the O max. of a normal wt. sucrose soln. in 0.002 *N* K_2SO_4 until their concn. is 3 times as high as that normally found in com. refined sugar. The suppression of the O max. in some refined sugars is caused mainly by surface-active substances which occur in small quantities in every refined sugar. F. W. Zerban

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

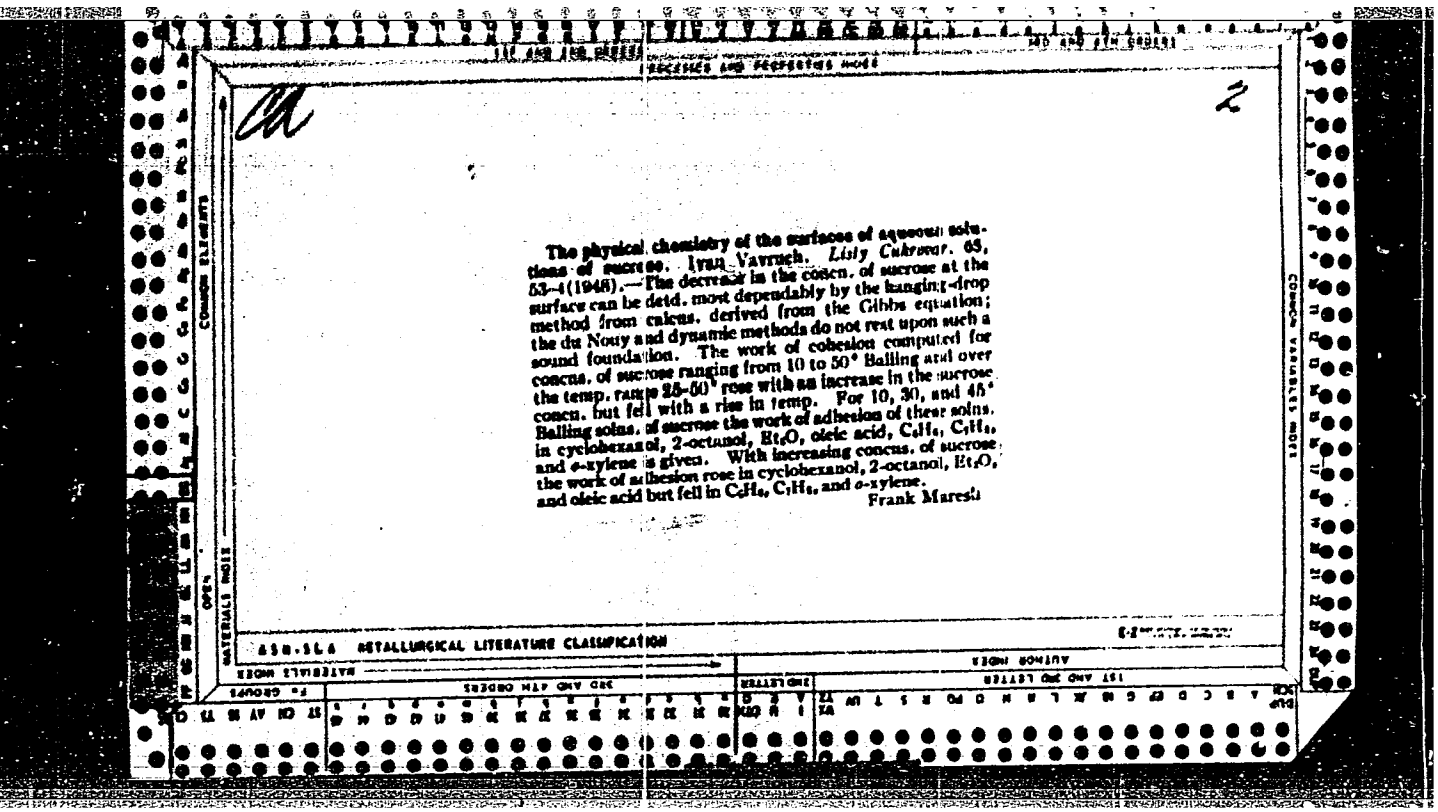


CA

7

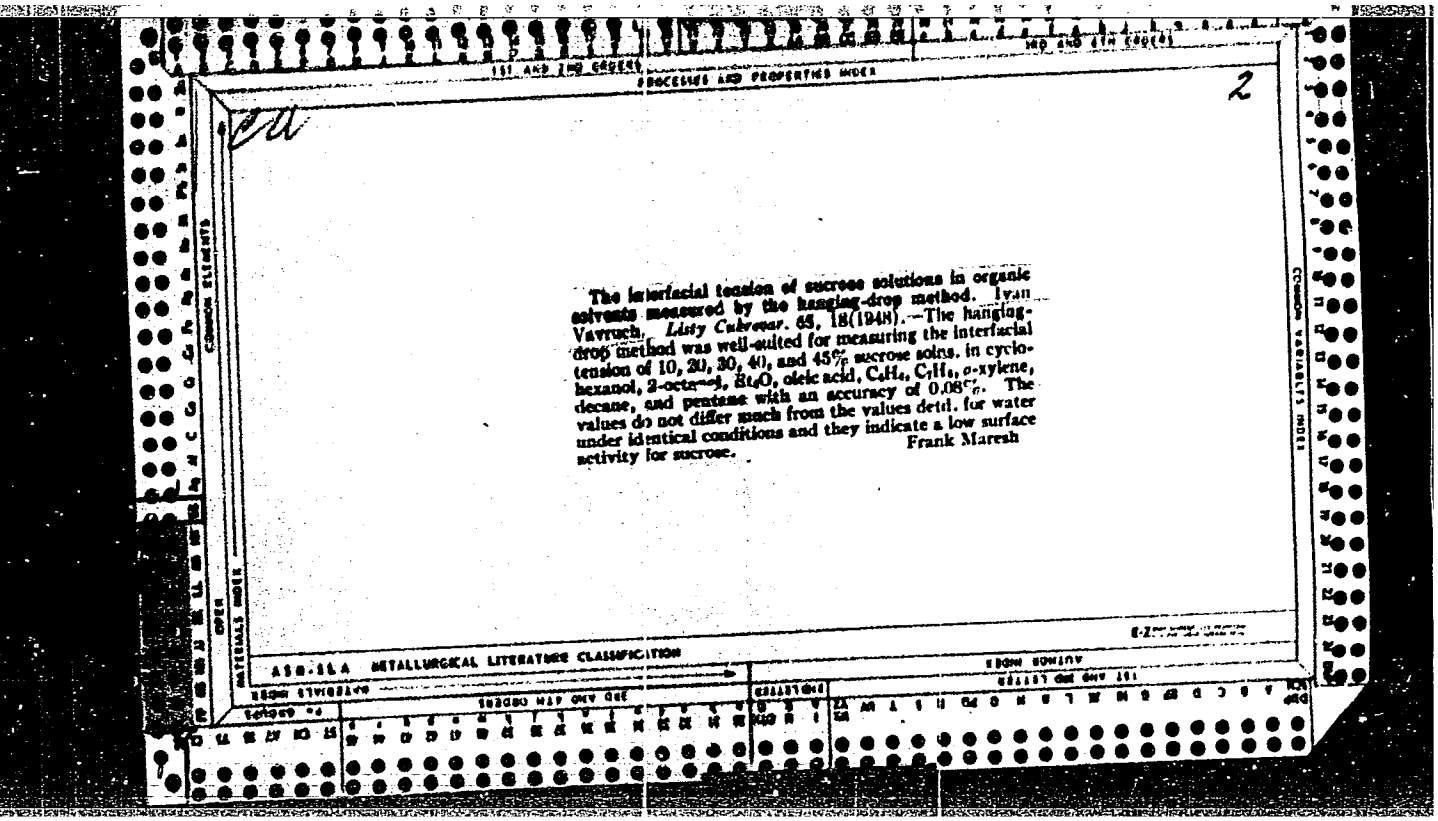
The twenty-fifth anniversary of the discovery of polarography. Ivan Vavruch. *Listy Cukrovar.* 64, 81-3(1947); cf. *C.A.* 42, 1513*f*.—V. summarizes some of the applications of the polarograph to chem. analyses, research, *pharmacy* and *medicine* and discusses the use of an oscillograph in place of the mirror galvanometer and of a spray electrode instead of the dropping-Hg cathode. P. M.

ASA-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

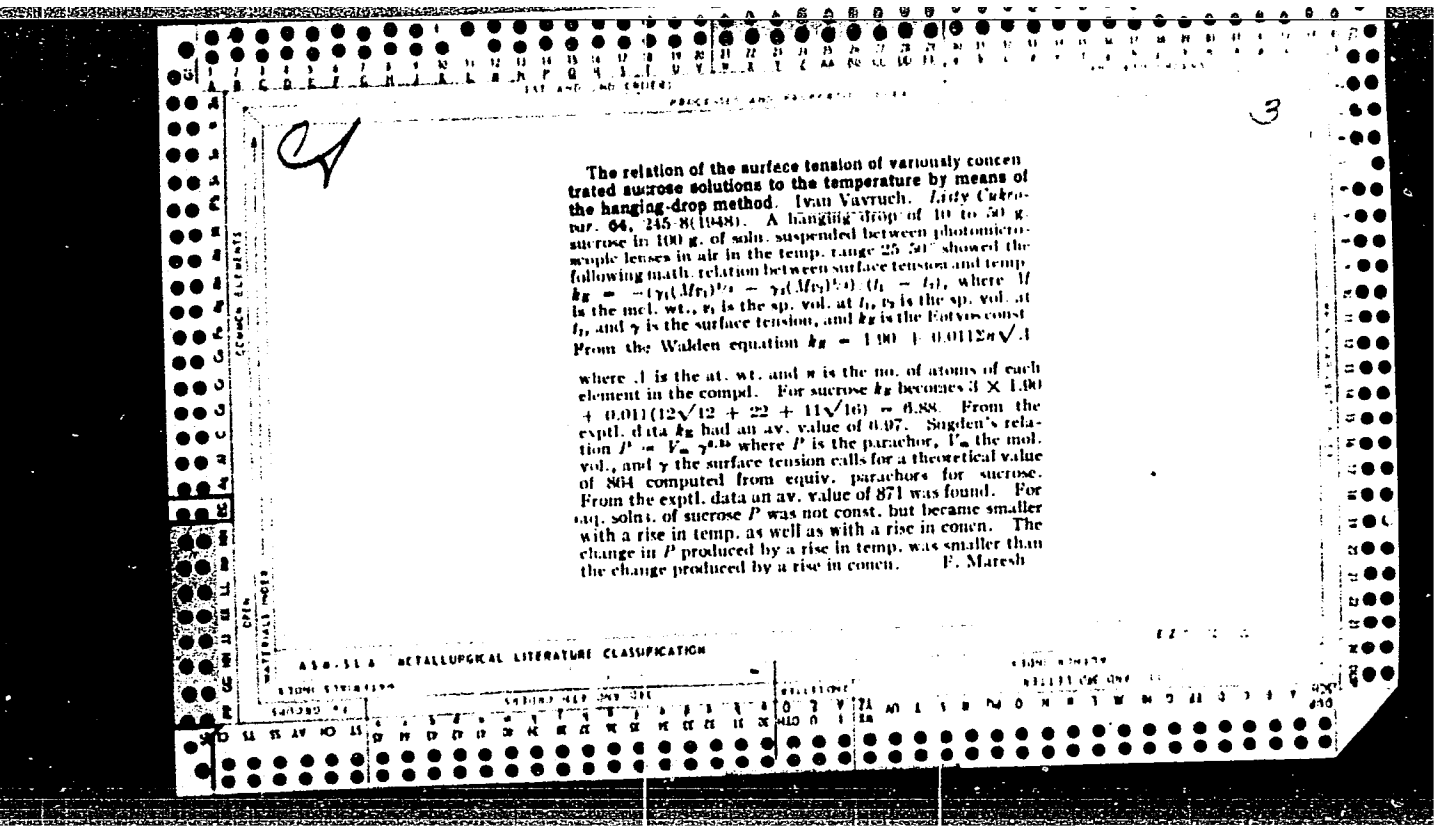


The physical chemistry of the surfaces of aqueous solutions of sucrose. Ivan Vavruch. *Listy Cukrovar.* 65, 53–4(1948).—The decrease in the concn. of sucrose at the surface can be detd. most dependably by the hanging-drop method from calcns. derived from the Gibbs equation; the du Nouy and dynamic methods do not rest upon such a sound foundation. The work of cohesion computed for concns. of sucrose ranging from 10 to 50° Balling and over the temp. range 25–50° rose with an increase in the sucrose concn. but fell with a rise in temp. For 10, 30, and 48° Balling solns. of sucrose the work of adhesion of these solns. in cyclohexanol, 2-octanol, Et_2O, oleic acid, C_6H_6, C_7H_8, and *o*-xylene is given. With increasing concns. of sucrose the work of adhesion rose in cyclohexanol, 2-octanol, Et_2O, and oleic acid but fell in C_6H_6, C_7H_8, and *o*-xylene.

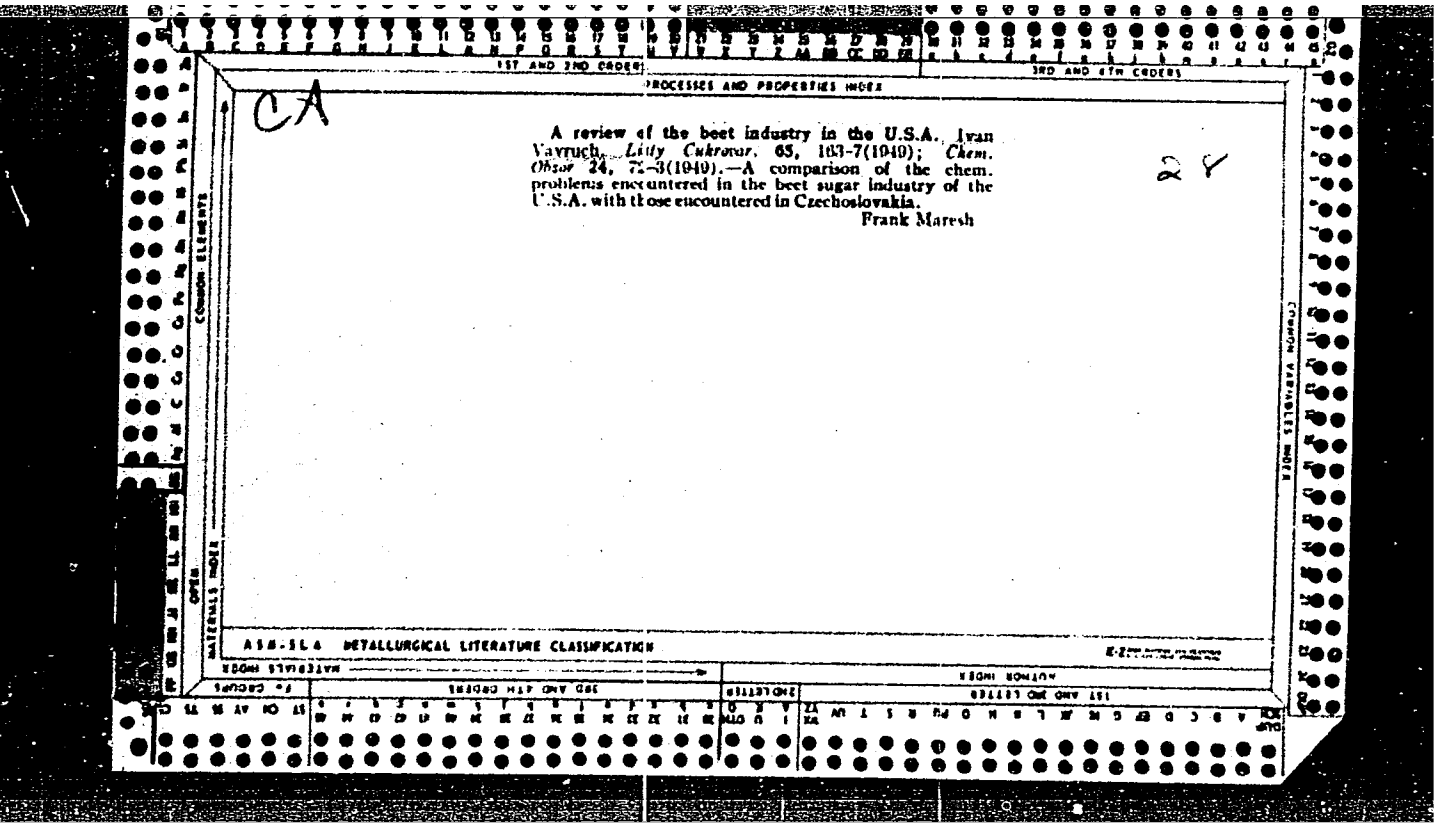
Frank Maresh



The interfacial tension of sucrose solutions in organic solvents measured by the hanging-drop method. Ivan Vavruch. *Listy Cukrovar.* 65, 18(1948).—The hanging-drop method was well-suited for measuring the interfacial tension of 10, 20, 30, 40, and 45% sucrose solns. in cyclohexanol, 2-octanol, Bu_2O, oleic acid, C_6H_6, C_7H_8, *o*-xylene, decane, and pentane with an accuracy of 0.08%. The values do not differ much from the values detd. for water under identical conditions and they indicate a low surface activity for sucrose. Frank Maresh



The relation of the surface tension of variously concentrated sucrose solutions to the temperature by means of the hanging-drop method. Ivan Vavruch. *Listy Cukrovar.* **64**, 245-8(1948). A hanging drop of 10 to 50 g. sucrose in 100 g. of soln. suspended between photomicroscopic lenses in air in the temp. range 25-50° showed the following math. relation between surface tension and temp. $k_R = -(\gamma_1(Mv_1)^{2/3} - \gamma_2(Mv_2)^{2/3})/(t_1 - t_2)$, where M is the mol. wt., v_1 is the sp. vol. at t_1, v_2 is the sp. vol. at t_2, and γ is the surface tension, and k_R is the Eotvos const. From the Walden equation $k_R = 1.90 + 0.0112n\sqrt{A}$ where A is the at. wt. and n is the no. of atoms of each element in the compd. For sucrose k_R becomes $3 \times 1.90 + 0.011(12\sqrt{12} + 22 + 11\sqrt{16}) = 6.88$. From the exptl. data k_R had an av. value of 0.97. Sugden's relation $P = V_m \gamma^{0.25}$ where P is the parachor, V_m the mol. vol., and γ the surface tension calls for a theoretical value of 864 computed from equiv. parachors for sucrose. From the exptl. data an av. value of 871 was found. For aq. solns. of sucrose P was not const. but became smaller with a rise in temp. as well as with a rise in concn. The change in P produced by a rise in temp. was smaller than the change produced by a rise in concn. F. Maresh



CA

A review of the beet industry in the U.S.A. Ivan Vavruch. *Listy Cukrovar.* 65, 183-7(1949); *Chem. Obzor* 24, 72-3(1949).—A comparison of the chem. problems encountered in the beet sugar industry of the U.S.A. with those encountered in Czechoslovakia.
Frank Maresh

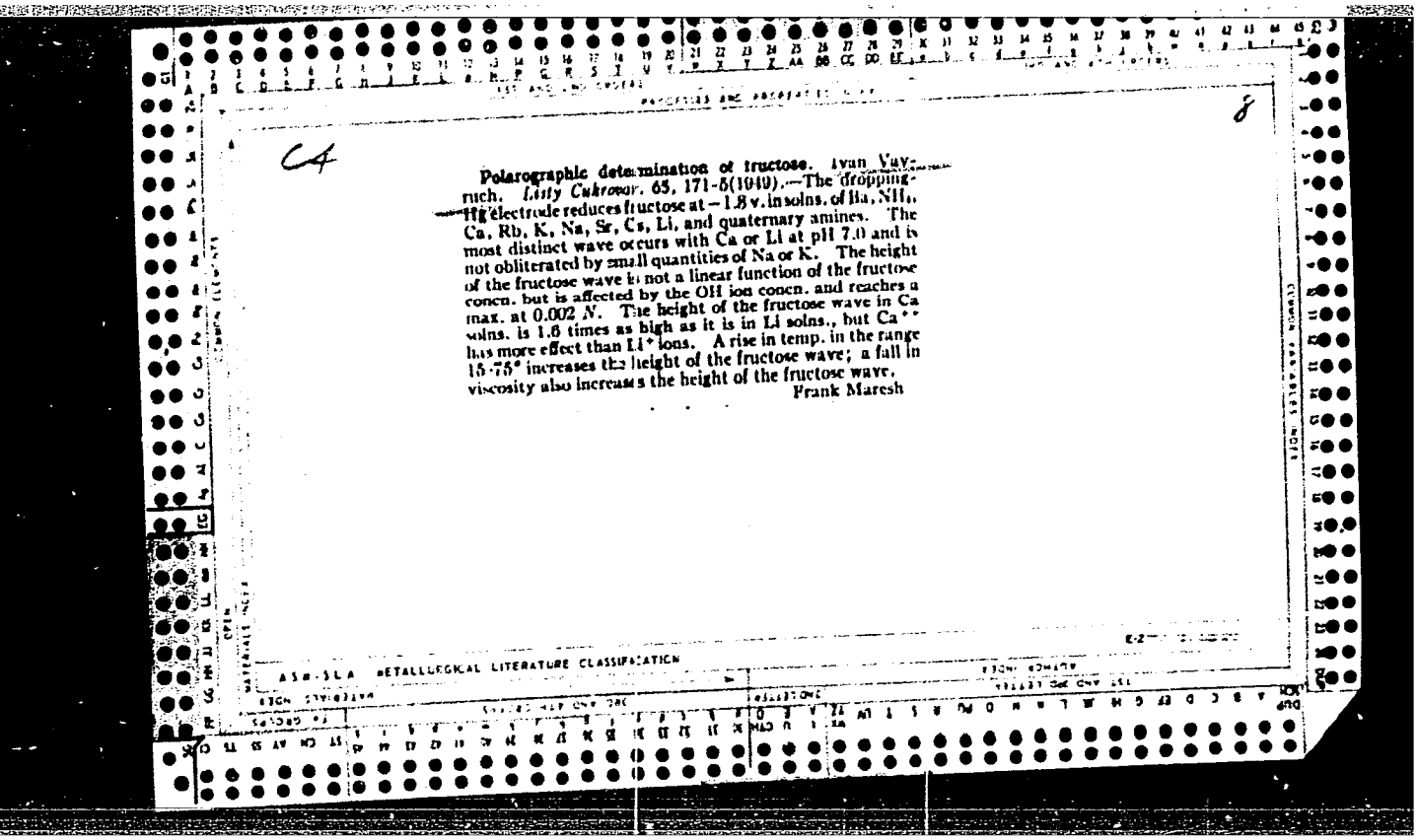
27

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

Sugar, Starch, Farms 28

Chromatographic study on beet seeds and sugar beet. I. Sugars and amino acids. Ivan Vavruch (Sugar Research Inst., Prague, Czech.). *Chem. Listy* 46, 453-7(1952).—Paper chromatography was used to study the content and movement of sugars, amino acids, and their amides in various parts of beets (*Beta vulgaris saccharifera, crassa,* and *rubra*) during various periods of their life. During germination the sugar content in seeds decreases and the amino acids and their amides increase, whereas the order is reversed during vegetation. M. Hudlický



C4

8

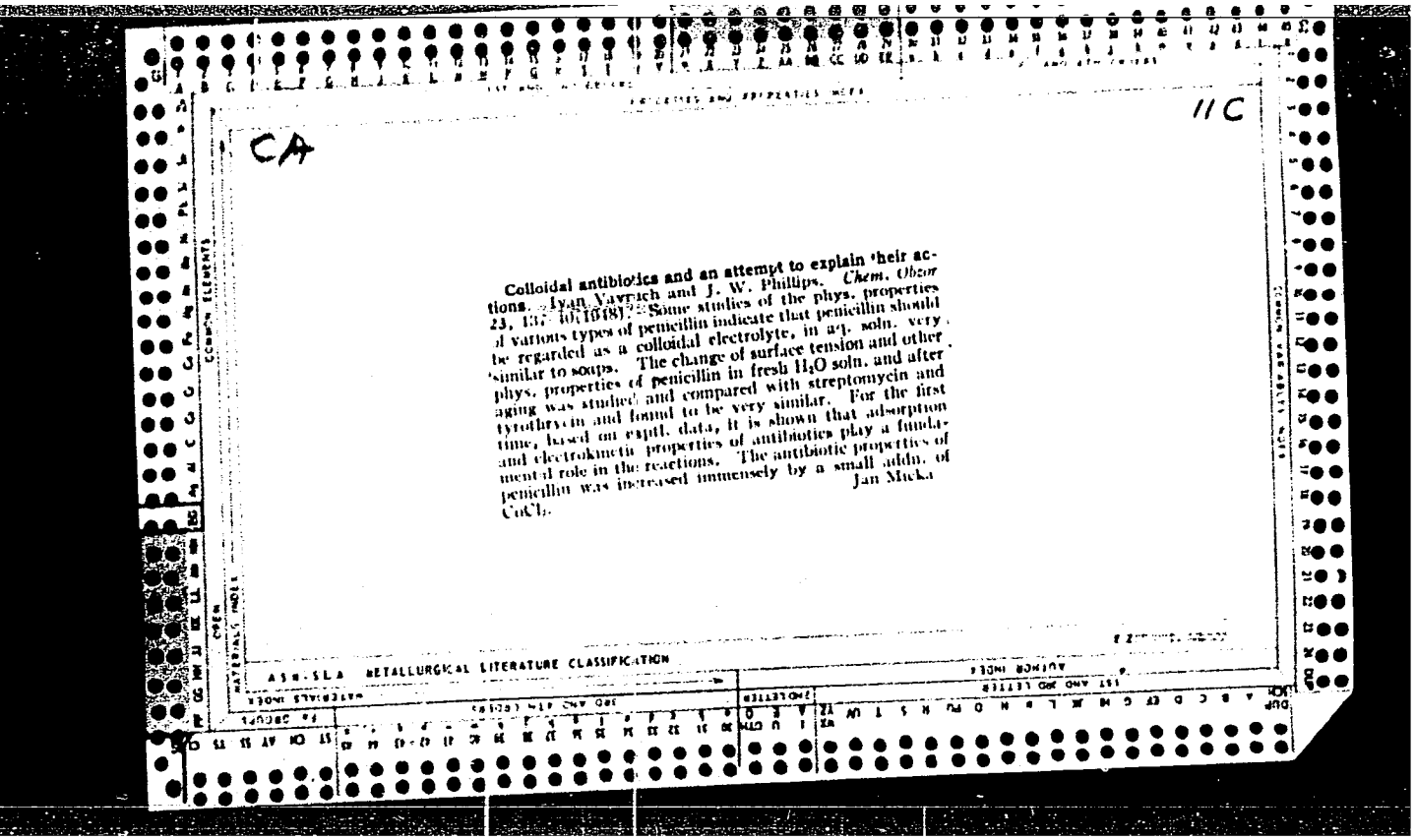
Polarographic determination of fructose. Ivan Vavruch. *Listy Cukrovar.* 65, 171-5(1949).—The dropping-Hg electrode reduces fructose at −1.8 v. in solns. of Ba, NH_4, Ca, Rb, K, Na, Sr, Cs, Li, and quaternary amines. The most distinct wave occurs with Ca or Li at pH 7.0 and is not obliterated by small quantities of Na or K. The height of the fructose wave is not a linear function of the fructose concn. but is affected by the OH ion concn. and reaches a max. at 0.002 *N*. The height of the fructose wave in Ca solns. is 1.6 times as high as it is in Li solns., but Ca^{++} has more effect than Li^{+} ions. A rise in temp. in the range 15-75° increases the height of the fructose wave; a fall in viscosity also increases the height of the fructose wave.
Frank Maresh

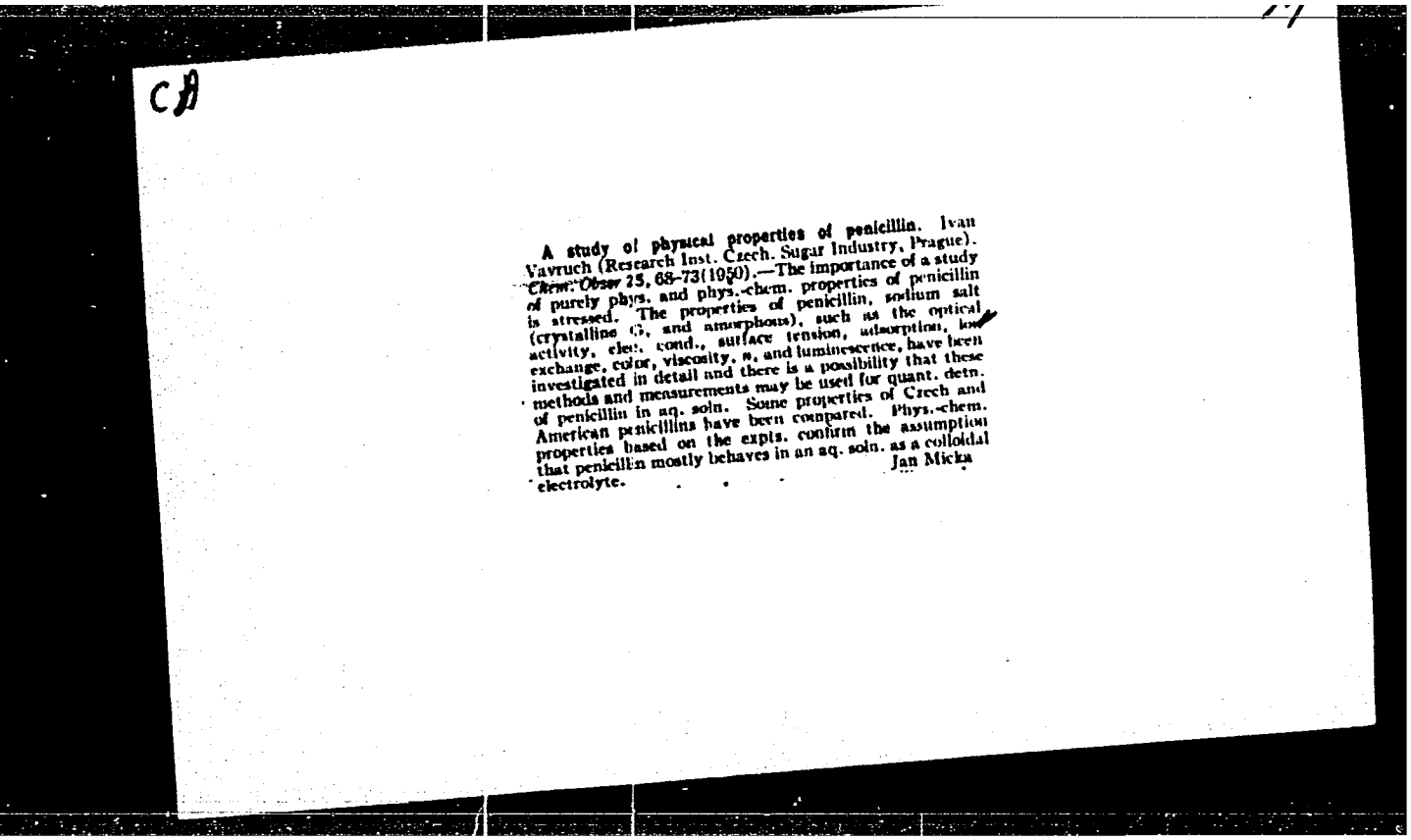
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

11H

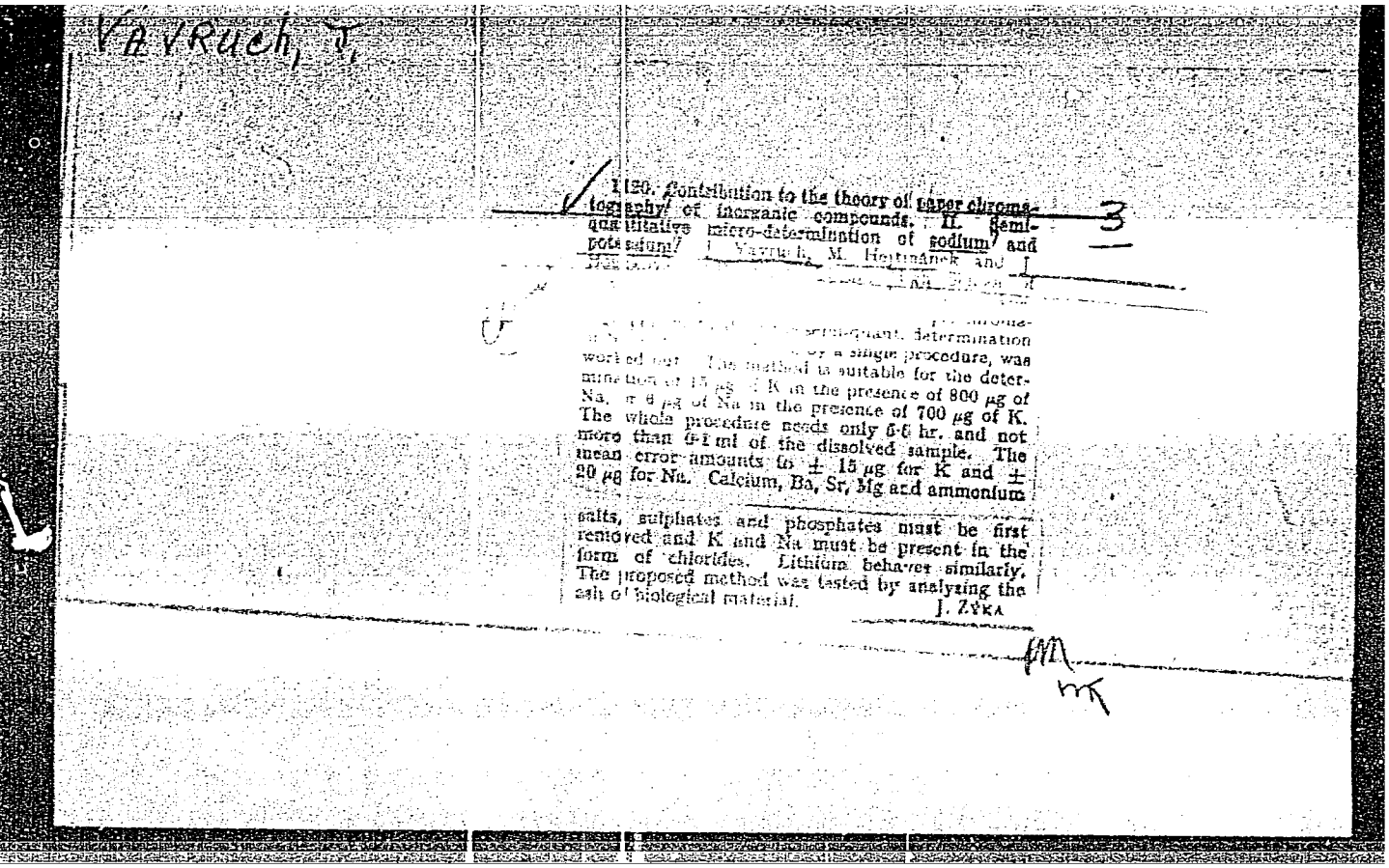
Colloidal properties of penicillin from the biological point of view. Ivan Pavrach. Chem. Obzor. 25, 107-70(1950); cf. C.A. 44, 7414e.—The colloidal properties of penicillin which form a basis for the explanation of its biol. activity have been discussed. Penicillin is highly capillary-active forming colloidal micelles in an aq. soln. which carry a certain elec. charge. The adsorption of penicillin on the microorganism has been proven experimentally and probably it is the first step of its activity. Jan Micka.





CH

A study of physical properties of penicillin. Ivan Vavruch (Research Inst. Czech. Sugar Industry, Prague). *Chem. Obzor* 25, 68-73(1950).—The importance of a study of purely phys. and phys.-chem. properties of penicillin is stressed. The properties of penicillin, sodium salt (crystalline G, and amorphous), such as the optical activity, elec. cond., surface tension, adsorption, ion exchange, color, viscosity, n_D, and luminescence, have been investigated in detail and there is a possibility that these methods and measurements may be used for quant. detn. of penicillin in aq. soln. Some properties of Czech and American penicillins have been compared. Phys.-chem. properties based on the expts. confirm the assumption that penicillin mostly behaves in an aq. soln. as a colloidal electrolyte. Jan Micka

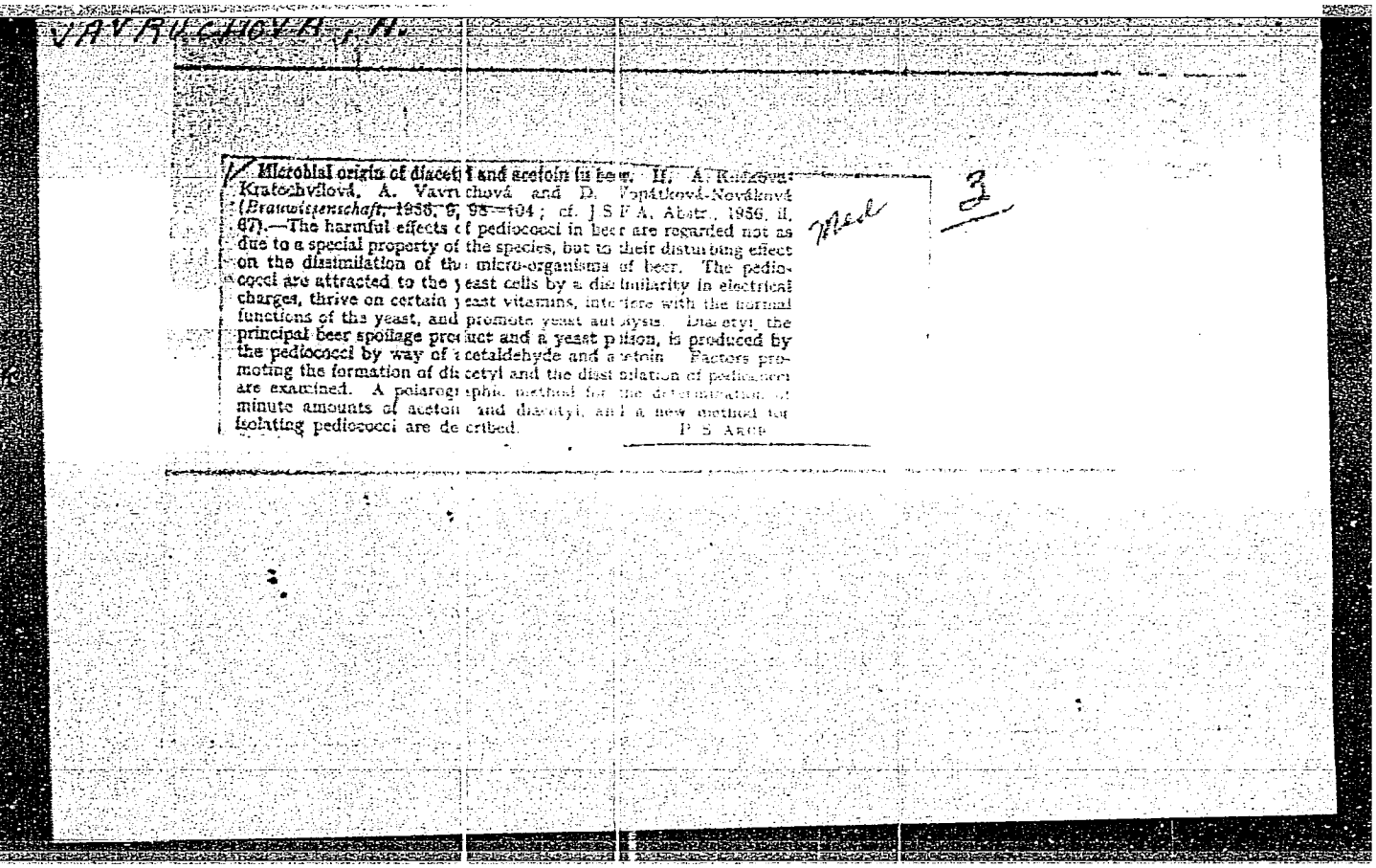


VAVRUCH, J.

1120. Contribution to the theory of paper chromatography of inorganic compounds. II. Semiquantitative micro-determination of sodium and potassium. J. Vavruch, M. Heitmánek and J. [illegible]

[illegible] semi-quant. determination worked out. The method a single procedure, was suitable for the determination of 15 μg of K in the presence of 800 μg of Na, or 6 μg of Na in the presence of 700 μg of K. The whole procedure needs only 5-6 hr. and not more than 0·1 ml of the dissolved sample. The mean error amounts to ± 15 μg for K and ± 20 μg for Na. Calcium, Ba, Sr, Mg and ammonium salts, sulphates and phosphates must be first removed and K and Na must be present in the form of chlorides. Lithium behaves similarly. The proposed method was tested by analysing the ash of biological material.

J. Zýka



VAVRUCHOVÁ, A.

Microbial origin of diacetyl and acetoin in beer. II. A. Ružičková-Kratochvílová, A. Vavruchová and D. Vopátková-Nováková (*Brauwissenschaft*, 1958, 6, 98—104; cf. J S F A, Abstr., 1956, II, 67).—The harmful effects of pediococci in beer are regarded not as due to a special property of the species, but to their disturbing effect on the dissimilation of the micro-organisms of beer. The pediococci are attracted to the yeast cells by a dissimilarity in electrical charges, thrive on certain yeast vitamins, interfere with the normal functions of the yeast, and promote yeast autolysis. Diacetyl, the principal beer spoilage product and a yeast poison, is produced by the pediococci by way of acetaldehyde and acetoin. Factors promoting the formation of diacetyl and the dissimilation of pediococci are examined. A polarographic method for the determination of minute amounts of acetoin and diacetyl, and a new method for isolating pediococci are described.

P. S. Arup

Mark 3

VAVRUCHOVA-A

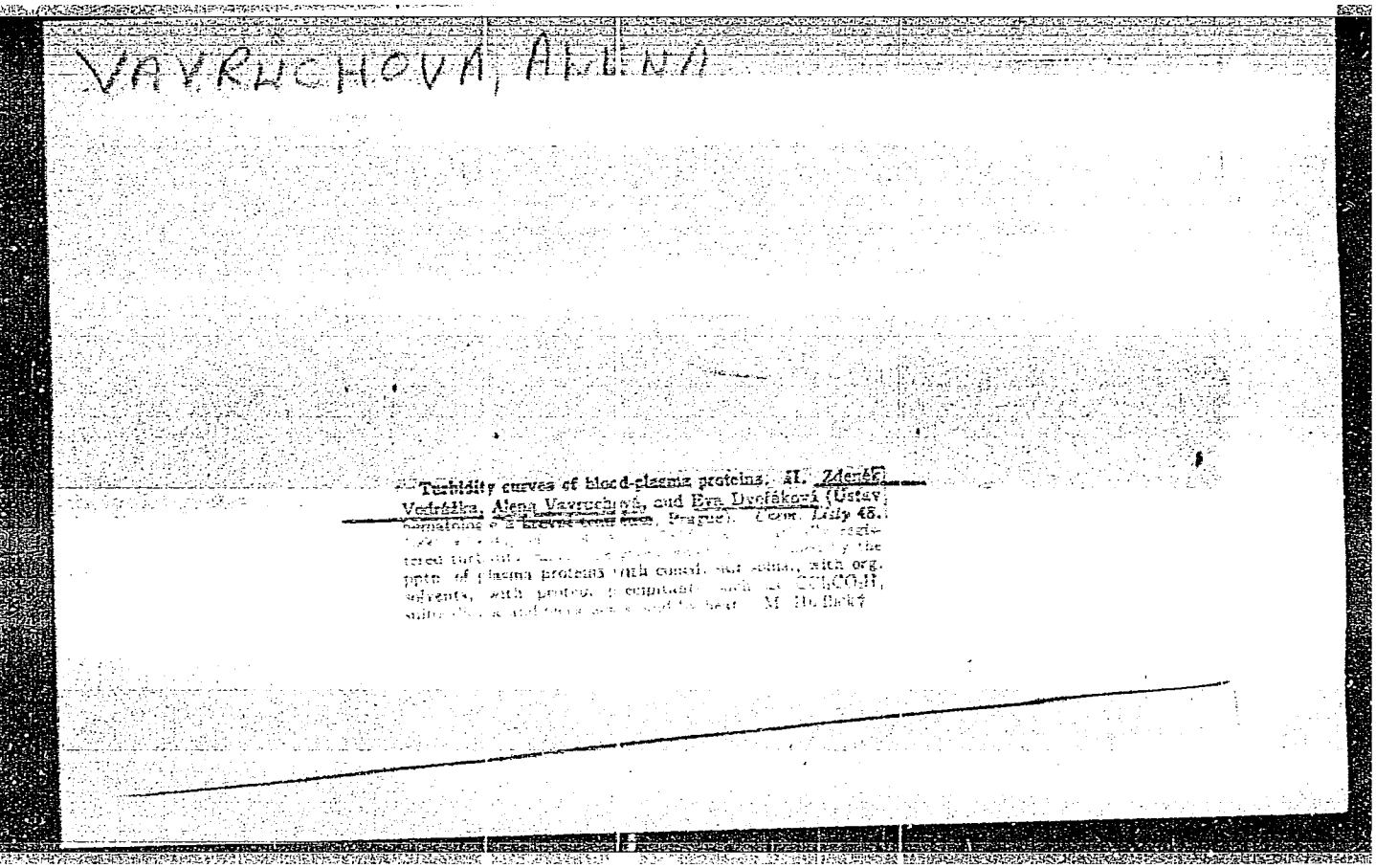
3

Microbial sources of diacetyl and acetoin in beer. A. Kocková-Kratochvílová, A. Vavruchová and D. Vopátková-Nováková (*Brauwissenschaft*, 1956, 9, 73—82).—The reactions involved in the spoilage of beer, the development of the honey-like smell, the conversion of acetaldehyde under anaërobic fermentation into acetylmethylcarbinol (acetoin) followed by the formation of diacetyl under aërobic fermentation are discussed. The review also covers the use of various strains of *Pediococci*, the preparation of pure cultures and nutrients involved and collected data on primary and secondary fermentations of various substances during the brewing process by *Pediococci* and yeasts separately and together. The relationship between the requirements of *Pediococci* and amino-acids (glutamic and asparaginic) and the resulting quantities of diacetyl produced, are discussed. (65 references.)

E. M. J.

Vavruchova, Alena

Turbidity curves of blood-plasma proteins. I. Zdeněk Vodrážka, Alena Vavruchová, and Eva Dvořáková (Ústav hematol. a krevní transfuse, Prague). *Chem. Listy* 48, 1272–48(1954); cf. *C.A.* 48, 4031c.—The effect of pH on the solv. of blood-plasma proteins at various ionic strengths was followed by automatic registration of the turbidity. The curves thus obtained were not equil. curves. Conditions for the detn. of individual proteins in mixts. were studied. M. Hudlický



VAVRUCHOVÁ, ALENA

Turbidity curves of blood-plasma proteins. XI. Zdeněk Vodrážka, Alena Vavruchová, and Eva Drofáková (Ústav [illegible], Prague). *Chem. Listy* 46.. [illegible] the [illegible] proteins with [illegible], with org. [illegible] of plasma proteins with [illegible], with org. solvents, with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. M. Holík?

C. A.
1951

The Fermentation Industries
16

Quaternary ammonium co[illegible]nds as disinfectants in breweries. Anna Koc[illegible]Kratochvílová and Alena Vavruchová (Mikrobiol. St[illegible]ice, Praha-Braník, Czech.) [illegible] Československ. Akad. Zemědělské 23, 349-54(1951).—On the basis of Juillerat's (*Schweiz.-Brau. Rundschau* 60, 3 (1949)) work 2 products, "Polacid" (Swiss) and "Ajatin" (Czech.), were tested with *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas fluorescens*, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, *Rhodotorula mucilaginosa*, *Saccharomyces pastorianus*, *Candida krusei*, *Aspergillus niger*, *Penicillium* species, *Neurospora sitophila*, *Oospora lactis*, and *Fusarium diversisporum*. Diln. 1:10⁶ inhibits the growth and diln. 1:10⁴ completely kills the bacteria in both compds. The microbicidal concn. for yeasts and yeast-like organisms is still 1:500,000, but 1:10⁶ has inhibiting effects. The most resistant yeast-like organism is *Candida krusei* which at concn. 10-7 g./ml. compd. did not show any reduction of the multiplicative energy. A concn. 1:10⁴ is as a rule sufficient to kill molds. *A. niger* is most resistant. "Ajatin" had to a certain degree a stronger effect on molds when resistant molds like *A. niger* and *N. sitophila* were tested. Jan Micka

VAVRUCH J

Use of polarography and chromatography in food research and industry. I. Vavruch (Výzk. ústav cukrovar., Prague, Czech.). *Průmysl Potravin* 3, 140–4(1952).—A review with 16 references. L. J. Urbánek

VAVRUKH, A.T., inzh.; GORBATENKO, A.Ye., inzh.

Organize steady ventilation of gassy mines. Bezop.truda v prom. 3 no.2:9-10 F '59. (MIRA 12:2)
(Mine ventilation)

[illegible] Average energy [illegible]

[illegible]

temperature

ABSTRACT. This is a continuation of earlier work by one of the authors Yukhnov- [illegible] method

Card 1/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859110008-8"

L 38099-65

MIROSLAV VAVRUSKA

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Laboratory Equipment. Apparatus, Their Theory, Construction and Application. F

Abs Jour : Referat Zhurnal Khimiya, No 4, 1958, 11130.

Author : Miroslav Vavruska.

Inst : Not given

Title : Arrangement of Contact Reactors.

Orig Pub : Shem. prumysl, 1956, 6, No 12, 499 - 501.

Abstract : A review of constructions of instruments for laboratory investigation of contact reactions of organic compounds.

Card 1/1

VAVRUSKA, M.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G-2

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 4, 1958, 11362.

Author : Beranek, L. and Bazant, V.; Bazant, V. and Vavruska, M. and Setinek, K., Bazant, V., and Sor. F.

Inst :

Title : Organosilicon Compounds. IX. The Gas Phase Methylation of Chlorosilanes. X. The Hydrolysis of Phenylchlorosilanes Over Aluminum Oxide. XI. Mass Balance in theDirect Synthesis of Methylchlorosilanes.

Orig Pub: Sbornik Chekhoslov Khim Rabot, 22, No 4, 1192-1198, 1293-1305, 1306-1309 (1957) (in German with an English summary)

Abstract: See RZhKhim, 1957, 44606, 60627, 68912.

Card : 1/1

VAVRUSKA, M.

Silicon organic compounds. XIII. Contribution to the mechanism of the direct synthesis of phenylclorosilanes. p. 319 (Chemicke Listy, Vol. 51, no. 2, Feb. 1957.)

SO: Monthly Listof East European Accession (EEAL) Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

Vavruska, M.

"Silicon organic compounds. XIII. Con tribution tc the mechanisms of the direct synthesis of phenylchlorosilanes." In German.

p. 1814. (Sbornik Chekhoslovatskikh Khimicheskikh Rabot, Vol. 22, No. 6, Dec. 1957, Praha, Czechoslavakia)

Monthly index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 8, August 1958

VAVRUSKA, M.

"Design of contact reactors."

CHEMICKY PRUMYSL, Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 6, No. 12, December 1956.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959.

Unclassified.

Chemical Journal (Czechoslovakia)

from Cyclic Compounds

Vavruska, M.

Laboratory technology of contact reactions; dosage of liquids. p. 201.

Vol. 5, no. 5, May 1955.
CHEMICKY PRUMYSL

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955, Uncl.

VAVRUSKA, M.

VAVRUSKA, M. Pyrolysis of diene series from cyclic compounds. III Kinetics of fission of cyclohexene and cyclohexylacetate. p. 553. CHEMICKE LISTY. Praha, Czechoslovakia.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4--April 1957

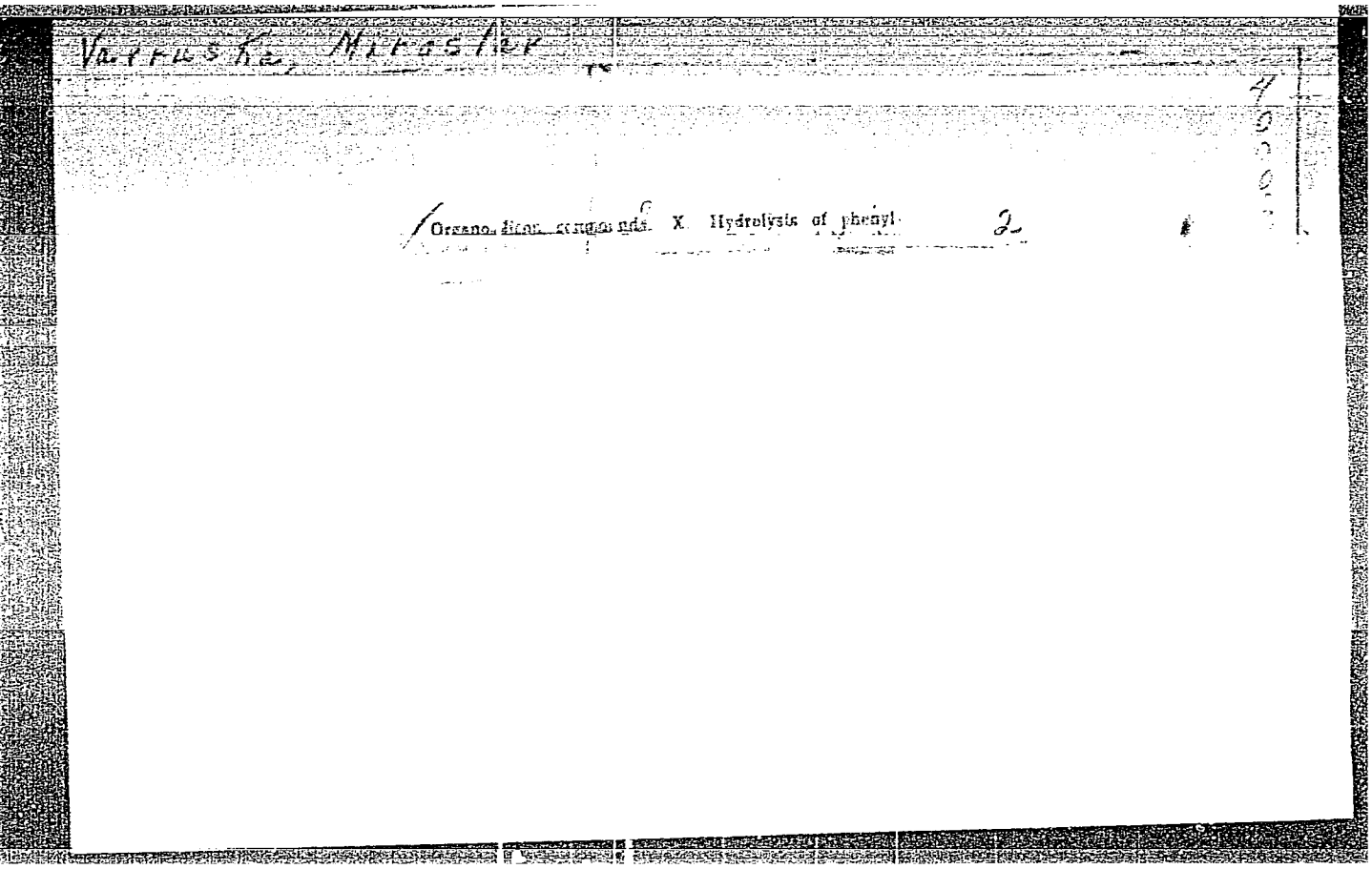
VAVRUSKA, N.

Plastic wood as construction material. Tech praca 16 no.8:607-609 Ag '64.

1. Enterprise Branch of the Czechoslovak Scientific and Technological Society at the Sublima Breznice, Branch Center of Technical Development of the Stredoceske drevarske zavody National Enterprise.

PARNAS, I.; TUSHKEVICH, A.; FRENTAL, I.; LESYUK, I.; SHEVCHIKOVSKI, V.; BRZHOZOVSKI, Ya.; PETER, I.; SPEKHT, G.; VAVRZHUSHUK, B.; GOLOMB, M.; SKONECHNY, V.; IL'CHISHIN, M.

Professor Dr. Jan Danelski, 1892-1958; an obituary. Gig. i san. 24 no.7:92 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(DANELSKI, JAN, 1892-1958)



VAVRUSKA M.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry - Theoretical and General Questions of Organic Chemistry. G.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1958, 28642

Author : Vavruska, M.

Inst :

Title : Organosilicon Compounds. XIII. On the Mechanism of the Direct Synthesis of Phenylchlorosilanes.

Orig Pub : Chem Listy, 51, No 2, 319-325 (1957) (in Czech); Spornik Chekhoslov Khim Rabot, 22, No 6, 1814-1821 (1957) (in German with a Russian summary)

Abstract : The mechanism of the direct synthesis of phenylchlorosilanes at 500° over a Cu catalyst has been investigated. The composition of the reaction products under these conditions is as follows (in %): phenyltrichlorosilane 35, diphenyldichlorosilane 7, $SiCl_4$ 24.5, C_6H_6 24.5, high-boiling substances (bp > 200°) containing no silicon 9. The composition of the silicon-free high-boiling

Card 1/3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry - Theoretical and General Questions on Organic Chemistry. G.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1958, 28642

substances was found to be as follows by chromatography on Al_2O_3 (in %): diphenyl 82.8, 1,3-diphenylbenzene 3.7, 1,4-diphenylbenzene 1.2, monochlorodiphenyls 1.5, dichlorodiphenyls 0.1, and unidentified substances 10.7. In order to gain information on the mechanism of the reaction, the reaction of chlorobenzene with phenyl radicals obtained by the pyrolysis of benzil and the reaction of chlorobenzene with reduced copper at 500° were investigated. The results obtained from these researchers are used as a basis for the discussion of the formation of side products in the direct synthesis of phenylchlorosilanes, in particular the formation of C_6H_6 and of chlorinated diphenyls. In the opinion of the author the reaction of chlorobenzene with Cu leads to the formation of adsorbed phenyl radicals which react on one hand with

Card 2/3

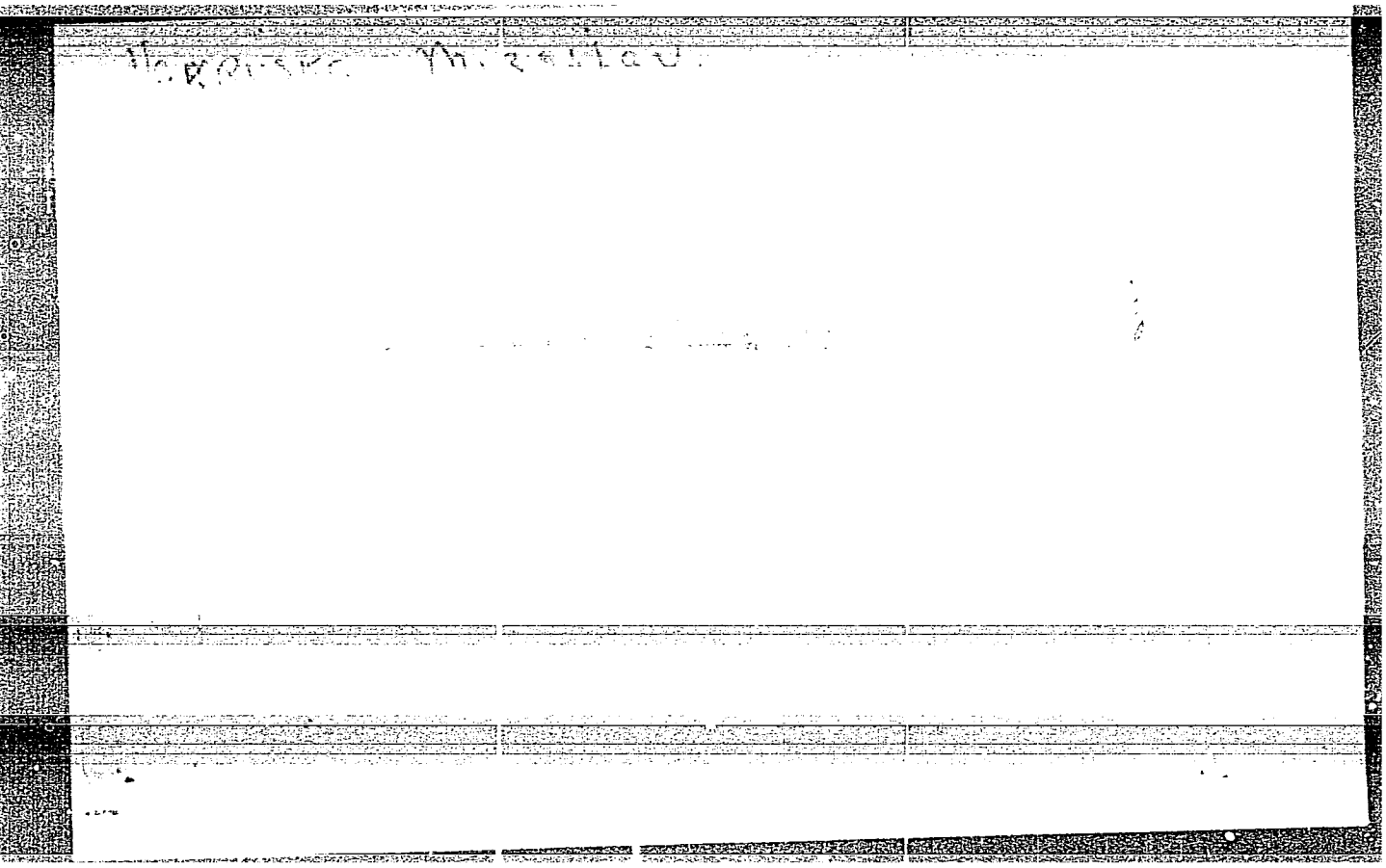
10

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry - Theoretical and General Questions on Organic Chemistry. G.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1958, 28642

the silicon to form phenylchlorosilanes and on the other, undergo a number of side reactions leading to the formation of silicon-free side products.
For Communication XII see RZhKhim, 1958, 11363.

Card 3/3



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859110008-8"

VAVRUŠKA, MIROSLAV

Organosilicon compounds XIII. Mechanism of direct

[illegible] Miroslav Vavruška

[illegible] Ph3SiCl, 70 parts Si[illegible] [illegible] 2 [illegible] Ph2SiCl2, 70 parts SiCl4, [illegible] and 2 [illegible] chlorosilanes mixt. (IV) (b. above 260°), besides small amts. of H and HCl. IV was chromatographed on Al2O3 to give Ph4 82.5%, m-Ph3C6H5 3.7%, p-Ph3C6H5 [illegible] monochlorobiphenyls (V) [illegible] and diphenylbiphenylyls (VI) 0.1%. Pyrolysis of III by passing [illegible] g. III in PhCl through the [illegible] gave CO 0.47, V [illegible] VI [illegible] C6H6 [illegible] H [illegible]. The mechanism of the reaction [illegible]

L. J. Urbánek

YAVRUSKA, MIROSLAV

5

Organosilicon compounds. IV. Continuous process for the reaction of silicon tetrachloride with ethanol. Miroslav Yavruška and Vladimír Bažant (Czech. Akad. věd, Prague). Chem. Listy 48, 1598-1604(1954); cf. C.A. 49, 9495d.—An automatic column is designed for continuous reaction of $SiCl_4$ with EtOH to prep. $Si(OEt)_4$. EtOH and $SiCl_4$ are fed continuously to the column in its lower part, the inlet of EtOH being lower than that of $SiCl_4$. The reaction flask is filled with $Si(OEt)_4$ and heated [illegible]. Optimum yields of $Si(OEt)_4$ were 85.7%, and the evolution of $SiCl_4$ was practically quant. The app. may be used for the prepn. of simple and [illegible] silicate esters [illegible] for the reaction contains 90% of the theoretical amt. of H_2O.

M. Hudlický

VAVRYNYUK, R.F.

Observations of ten variable stars. Izv. Astron. obser. I'vov. (MIRA 18:1)
un. no. 39/40:22-40 '65.

VAVRYNYUK, R.F.

New variable star SVS 1349 in Cygnus. Par. zvezdy 14 no.2: 118 Je '62. (MIRA 17:2)

1. L'vovskaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya.

DAMASKIN, B.B.; VAVRZHICHKA, S.; GRIGOR'YEV, N.B.

Attraction interaction between tetrabutyl ammonium cations adsorbed on mercury. Zhur. fiz. khim. 36 no.11:2530-2532 N'62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

VAVRZHIN, SOBEK

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Ceramics, glass, cement, materials, concrete. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 12, 1958, 40494.

Author : Vavrzhin, Sobek.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Technology of the Preparation of Kavitite Concrete.

Orig Pub: Stavivo, 1957, 35, No 11, 444-447.

Abstract: The starting materials, properties of the concrete, as well as the equipment used in its testing are described.

Card 1/1 14

POLAND/Chemical Technology - Cellulose and Its Derivatives. H.
Paper.

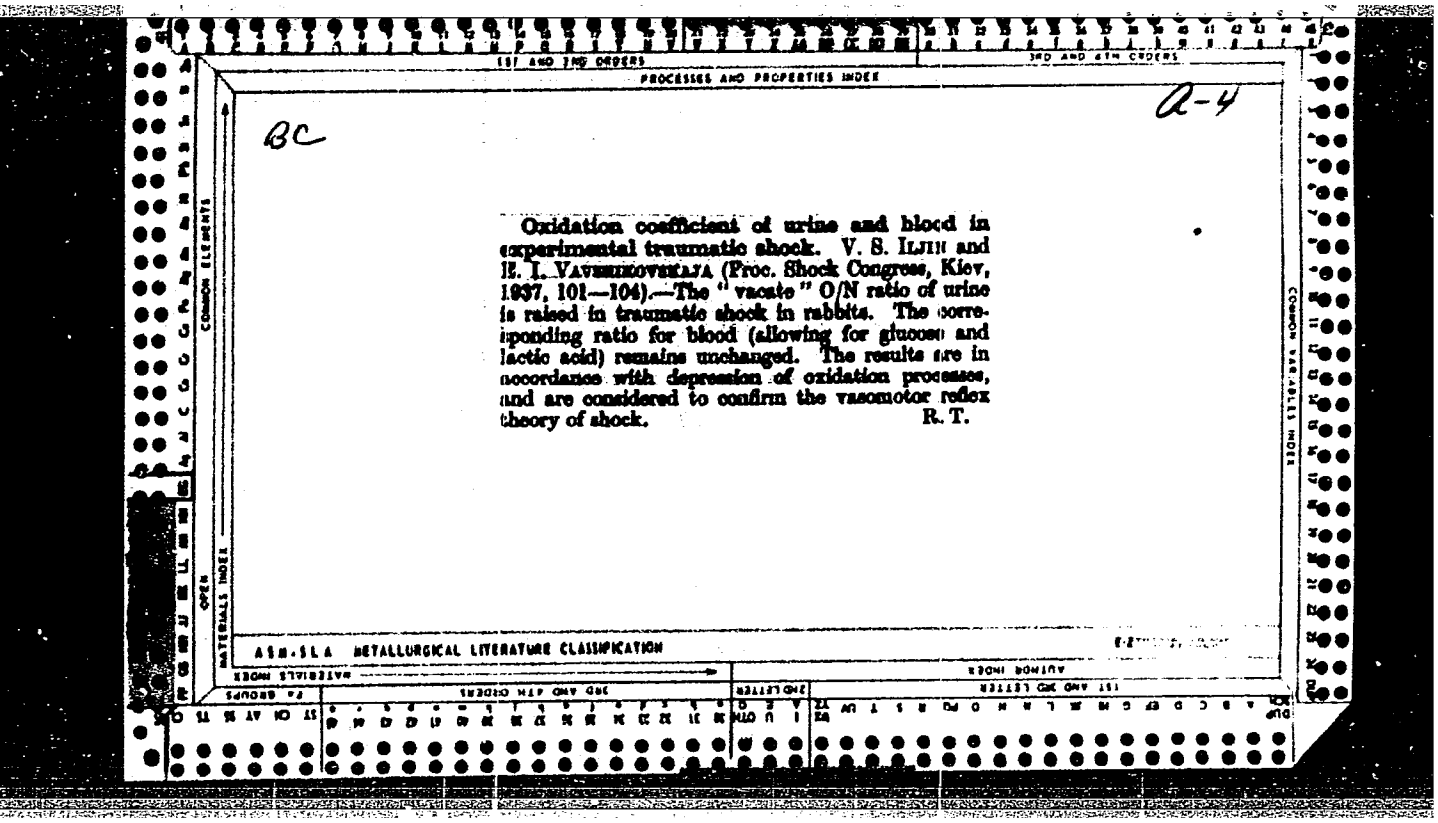
Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 16, 1958, 56085

Author : Zhubranskaya, Vavshchak
Inst : -
Title : An Experimental Distillation of Tallol.

Orig Pub : Przegl. papiern., 1957, 13, No 12, 378, 3-4.

Abstract : The research laboratory of the Paper and Cellulose Institute (Polish People's Republic) studying waste products in cellulose production, demonstrated that the tallol distillation with a complete separation into fatty and tar acids can be accomplished with existing equipment. The tar acids and pitch obtained might be used in the preparation of glues in paper sizing. The pitch, due to its darker color, is used in sizing of bag paper, and other dark-colored papers.

Card 1/1



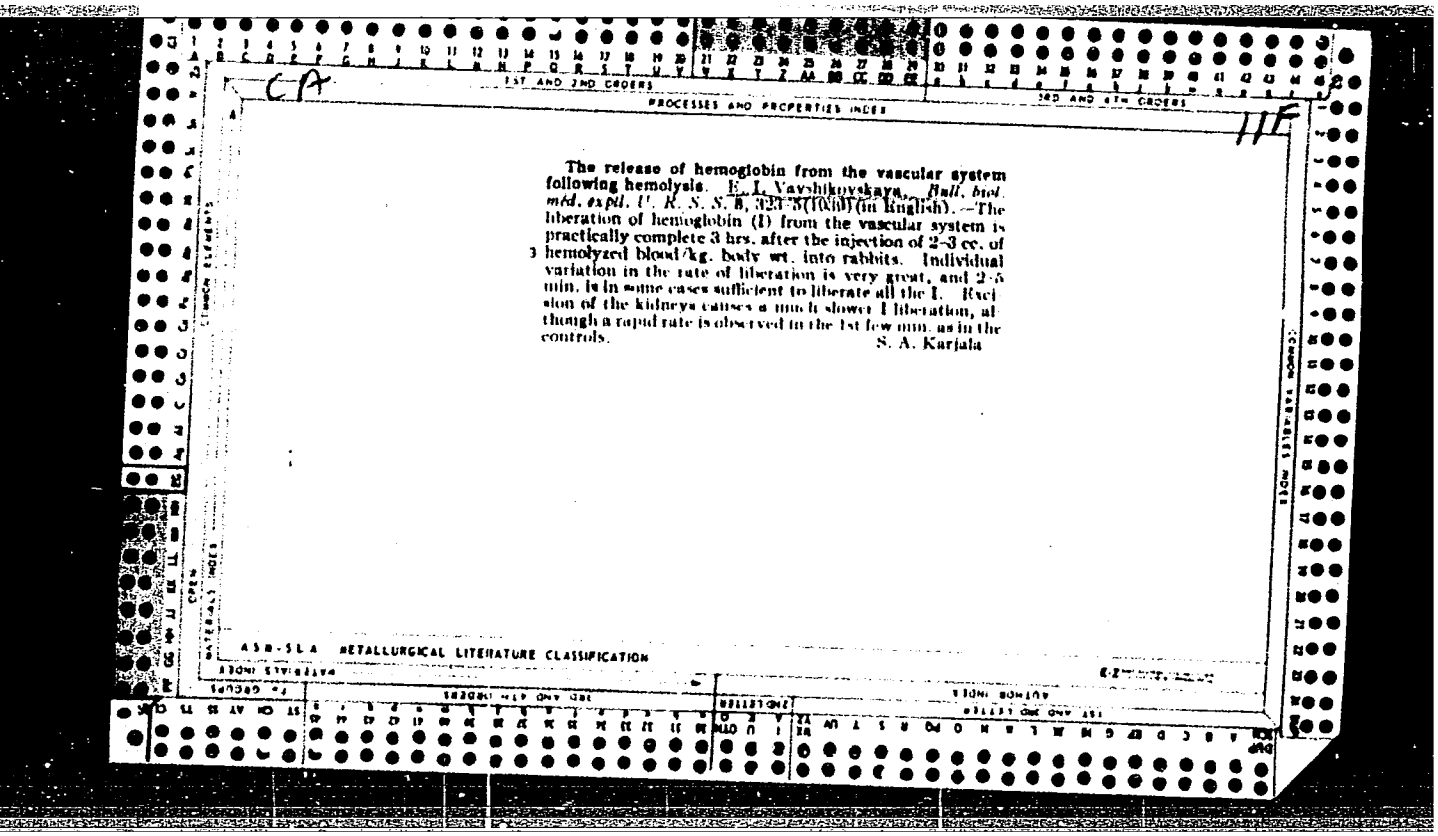
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

A-4

Oxidation coefficient of urine and blood in experimental traumatic shock. V. S. Iljin and E. L. Vavilovskaja (Proc. Shock Congress, Kiev, 1937, 101—104).—The "vacate" O/N ratio of urine is raised in traumatic shock in rabbits. The corresponding ratio for blood (allowing for glucose and lactic acid) remains unchanged. The results are in accordance with depression of oxidation processes, and are considered to confirm the vasomotor reflex theory of shock. R. T.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

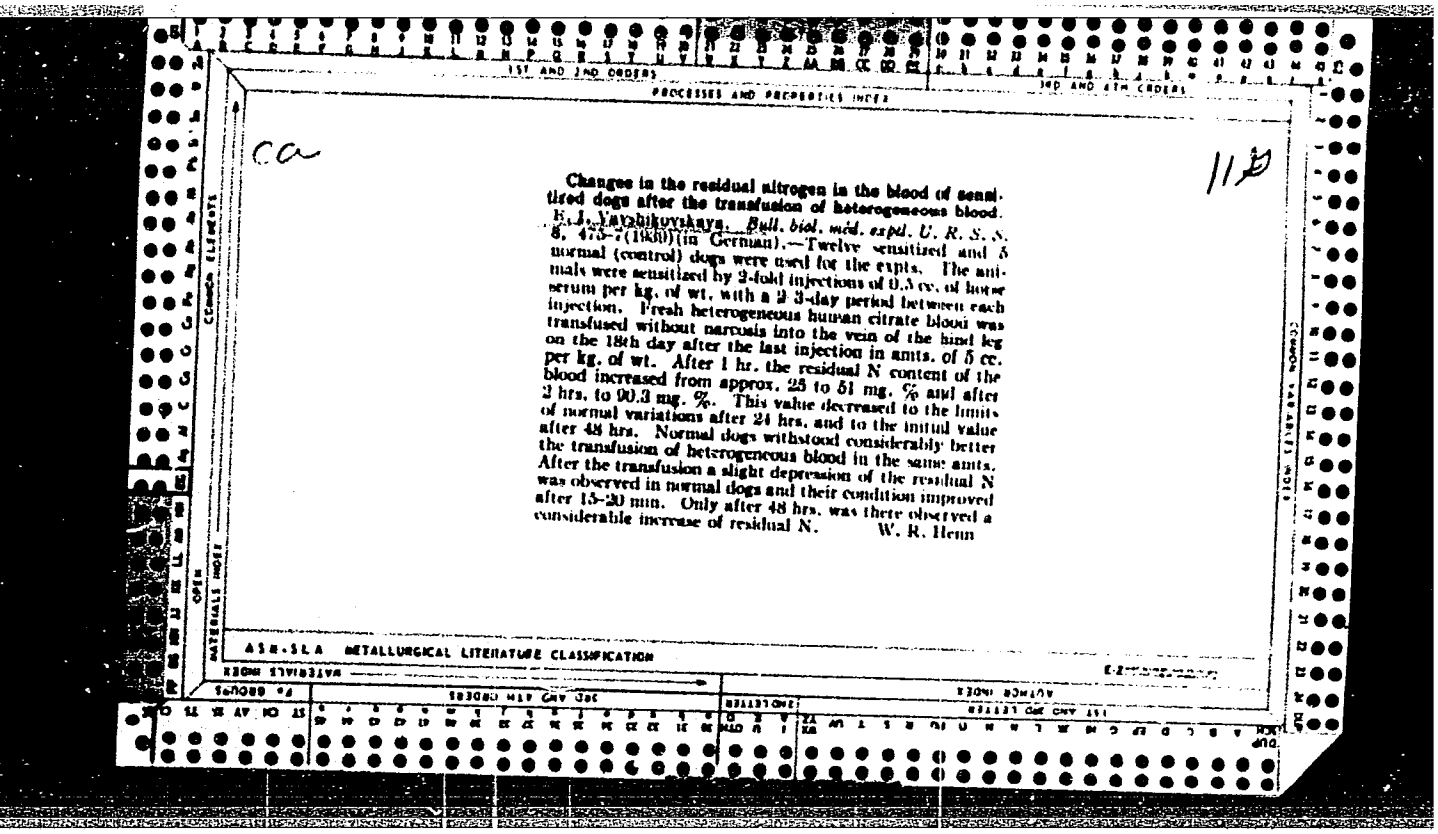
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

11F

The release of hemoglobin from the vascular system following hemolysis. E. L. Vavshikovskaya. *Bull. biol. méd. expl. U. R. S. S.* 8, 323-5(1939)(in English).—The liberation of hemoglobin (I) from the vascular system is practically complete 3 hrs. after the injection of 2–3 cc. of hemolyzed blood/kg. body wt. into rabbits. Individual variation in the rate of liberation is very great, and 2–5 min. is in some cases sufficient to liberate all the I. Excision of the kidneys causes a much slower I liberation, although a rapid rate is observed in the 1st few min. as in the controls.

S. A. Karjala

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

ca

11

Changes in the residual nitrogen in the blood of sensitized dogs after the transfusion of heterogeneous blood. E. I. Yavorskovskaya. *Bull. biol. med. exptl. U. R. S. S.* 8, 475–7 (1939)(in German).—Twelve sensitized and 5 normal (control) dogs were used for the expts. The animals were sensitized by 2-fold injections of 0.5 cc. of horse serum per kg. of wt. with a 2 3-day period between each injection. Fresh heterogeneous human citrate blood was transfused without narcosis into the vein of the hind leg on the 18th day after the last injection in amts. of 5 cc. per kg. of wt. After 1 hr. the residual N content of the blood increased from approx. 25 to 51 mg. % and after 2 hrs. to 90.3 mg. %. This value decreased to the limits of normal variations after 24 hrs. and to the initial value after 48 hrs. Normal dogs withstood considerably better the transfusion of heterogeneous blood in the same amts. After the transfusion a slight depression of the residual N was observed in normal dogs and their condition improved after 15–20 min. Only after 48 hrs. was there observed a considerable increase of residual N. W. R. Heun

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SIL'CHENKO, Ye.I.; KARZHEV, V.I.; OROCHKO, D.I.; VAVUL, A.Ya.; ROBOZHEVA, Ye.V.; BIRMAN, M.I.; SHAVOLINA, N.V.; MASINA, M.P.; GONCHAROVA, N.V.

In memory of Mariia Sergeevna Sudzilovskaia. Trudy VNIGI no.6: 146-158 '54. (MLRA 7:11)
(Sudzilovskaia, Mariia Sergeevna, 1904-1953)

S/081/62/000/005/086/112
B162/B101

11,9700

AUTHORS: Fal'kovskaya, A. A., Vavul, A. Ya., Kheyfets, Ye. M., Rapoport, I. B., Listov, V. A., Petyakina, Ye. I.

TITLE: Efficiency of some molybdenum and organosulfur compounds as antiwear additives to lubricating materials

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 5, 1962, 530, abstract 5M224 (Sb. "Prisadki k maslam i toplivam". M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 71-79)

TEXT: It is shown that the additive V-15/30 (V-15/30), containing a complex compound of Mo, greatly improves the antiwear properties of mineral and synthetic lubricating materials; its action is particularly effective when used jointly with organic compounds containing S, Cl, and other elements. A disadvantage of the additive is its unsatisfactory thermal stability in certain high-temperature lubricating materials. The Mo-organic additive B-15/1 (B-15/1) can be used for preliminary application of antifriction noncorroding films on friction surfaces; in this case,

Card 1/2

Efficiency of some molybdenum ...

S/081/62/000/005/086/112
B162/B101

the efficiency of high-temperature lubrication using various lubricating materials is greatly improved. The S-organic additive S-15/2 A (V-15/2A) is extremely effective as an antiseizing medium for high-temperature lubricating materials. 1.5 - 3% of it added to lubricating materials, including those prepared on a base of Si-organic liquids, greatly improves their lubricating capacity under conditions of high-temperature friction of heavily loaded parts. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

B

Card 2/2

L 35067-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pc-4 JD/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5006527 S/0286/65/000/006/0034/0034

AUTHOR: Shil'man, Ya. M.; Vselyubskiy, S. B.; Alenina, O. S.; Saulina, V. V.; Vavul, A. Ya.

TITLE: A method for producing modified carbon black. Class 22, No. 169153

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 6, 1965, 34

TOPIC TAGS: carbon black

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for producing modified carbon black by burning the initial hydrocarbon stock or to a mixture of it with [illegible] and a wider selection of raw materials is provided by using organic or inorganic compounds of [illegible]

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

LUPINOVICH, I.S., akademik; VAVULA, F.P., kand.biol.nauk

Distribution of nitrifying bacteria in peat-bog soils of the White Russian S.S.R. Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. biial. nav. no.4:5-13 '57.
(MIRA 11:6)

1.AN BSSR (for Lupinovich).
(WHITE RUSSIA--PEAT SOILS) (BACTERIA, NITRIFYING)

J

Country : USSR
Category : Soil Science. Fertilizers. General.

Abs Jour : RZhBiol., No 6, 1959, No 24641

Author : Lupinovich, I. S.; Golub, T. F.; Vavula, F. P.

Inst : Academy of Sciences BSSR.

Title : Concerning the Effect of Fertilizers on the Fertility of Peat-Boggy Soils.

Orig Pub : Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. biyal. n., 1956, No. 3, 5-14

Abstract : The joint application of lime, manure and kainite on the peat-boggy soils of the low-land type of the Minsk Bog Experimental Station (1950-1953) caused considerable increase in the soil of the quantity of ammonia-fixation bacteria, nitrification organisms, actinomyces and spore-forming microorganisms. Mineralization processes of the organic residues

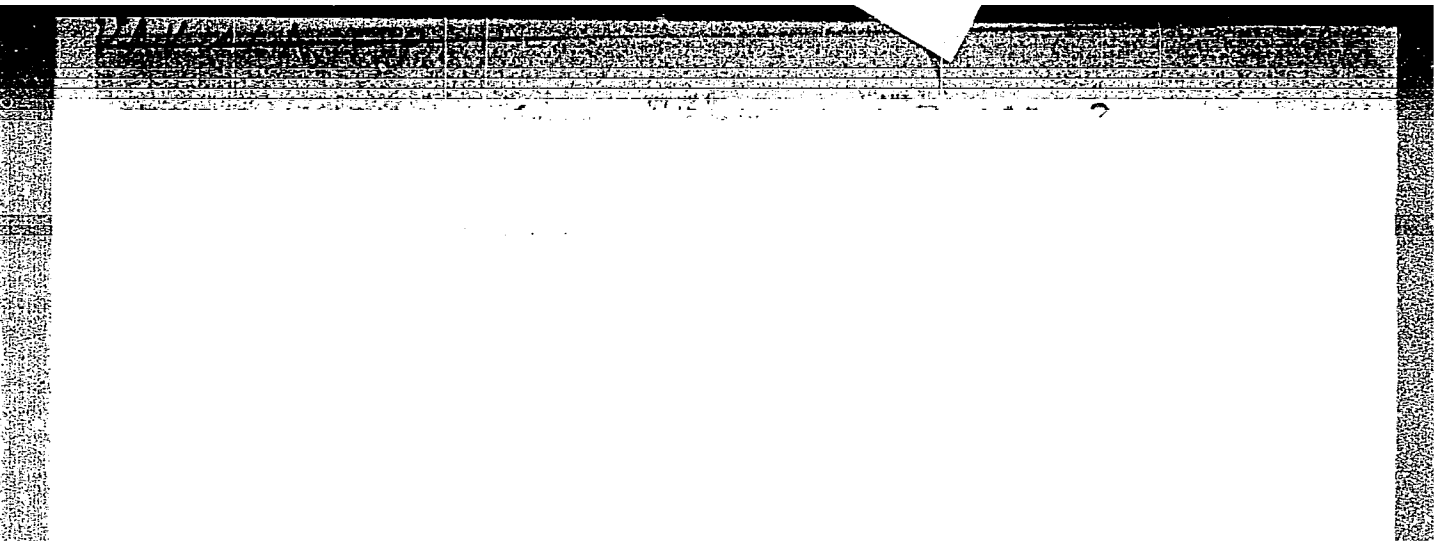
Card : 1/2

ard

soil. The potato har-
gions reached 173 percent
che harvest on plots under
Sukhareva

2

47



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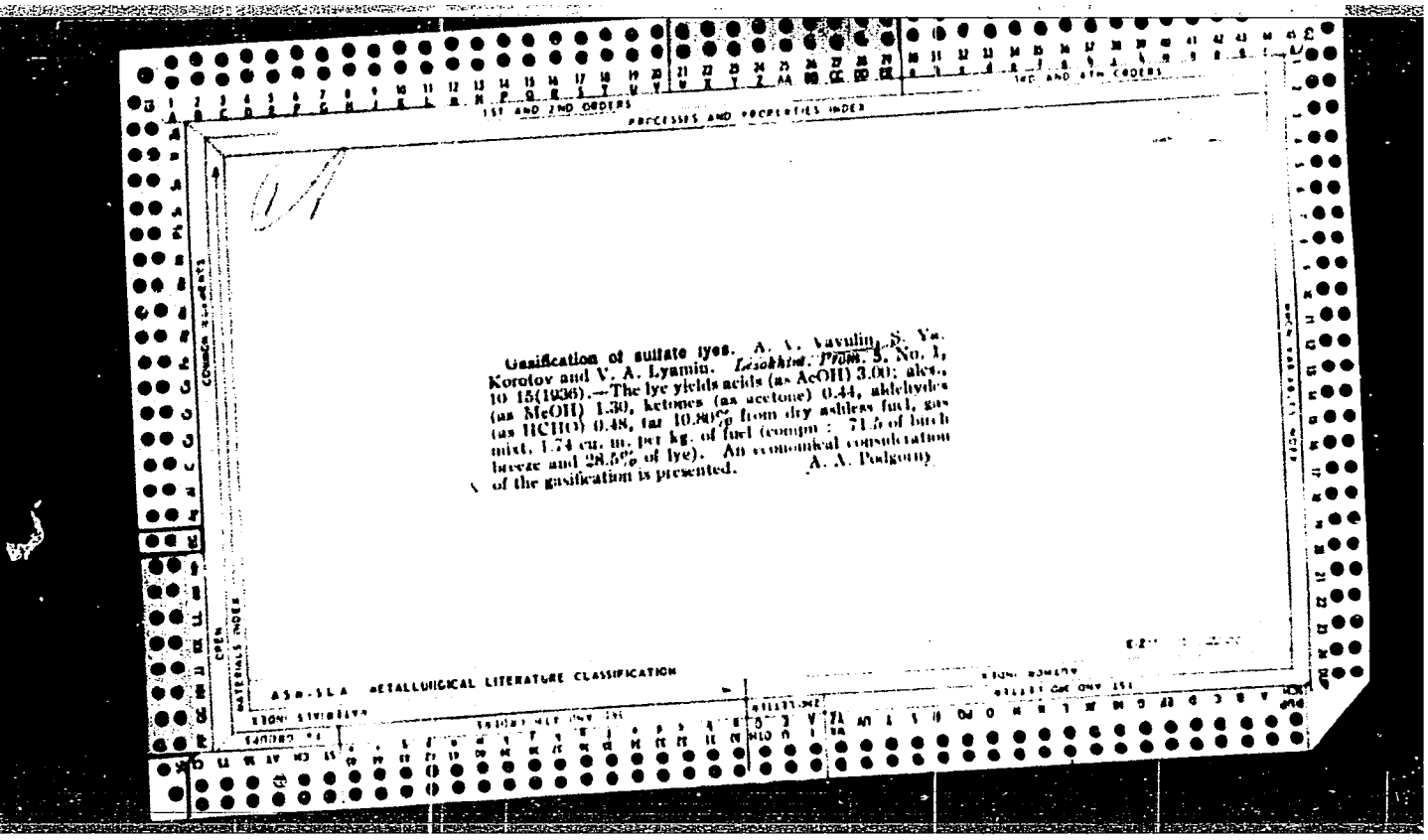
this soil. E. Wierbicki

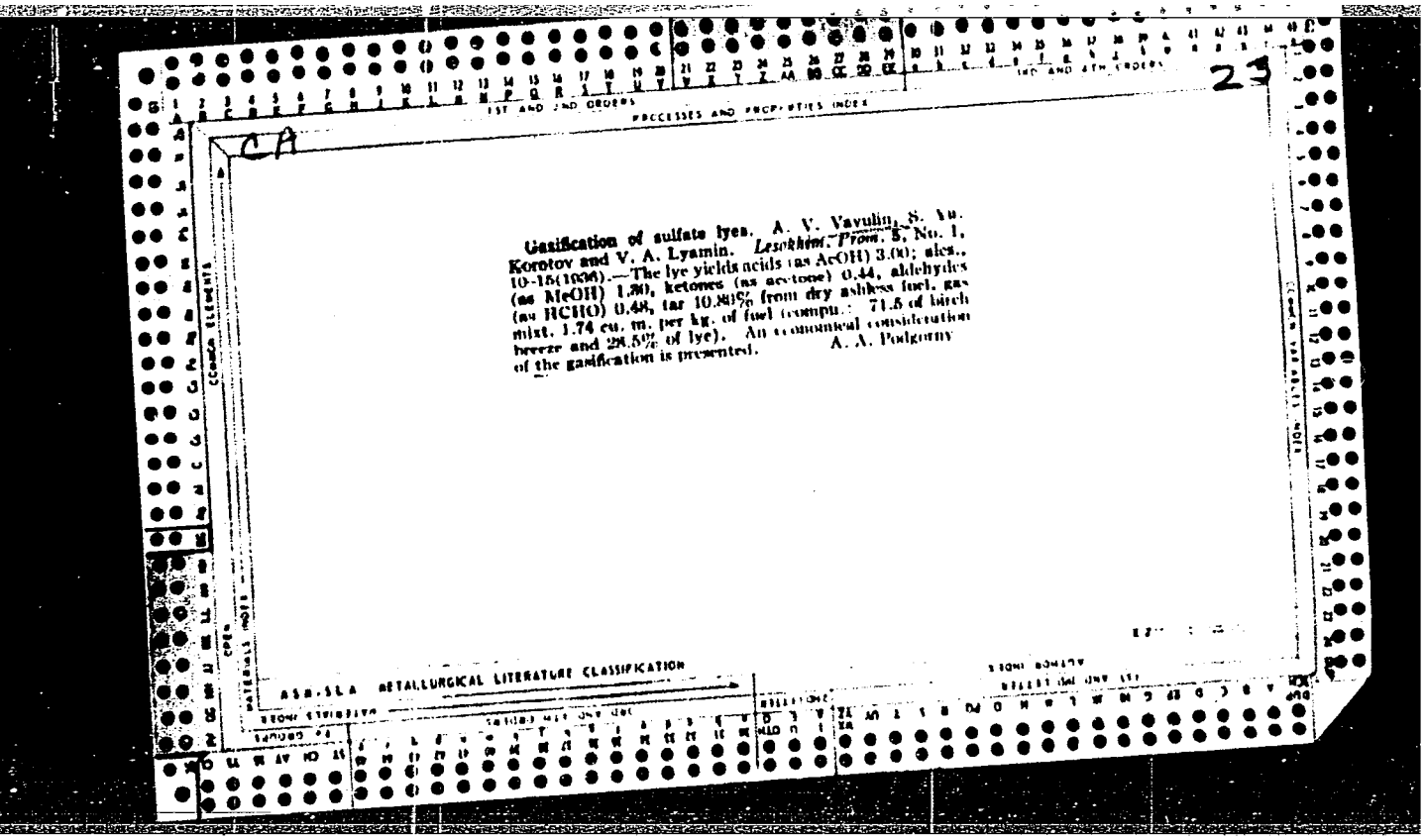
VAVULA, F.P.

LUPINOVICH, I.S.; GOLUB, T.F.; VAVULA, F.P.

Effect of lime on crop yields on peat bog soils. Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser.biial.nav. no.3:5-14 '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Lime) (Peat soils)



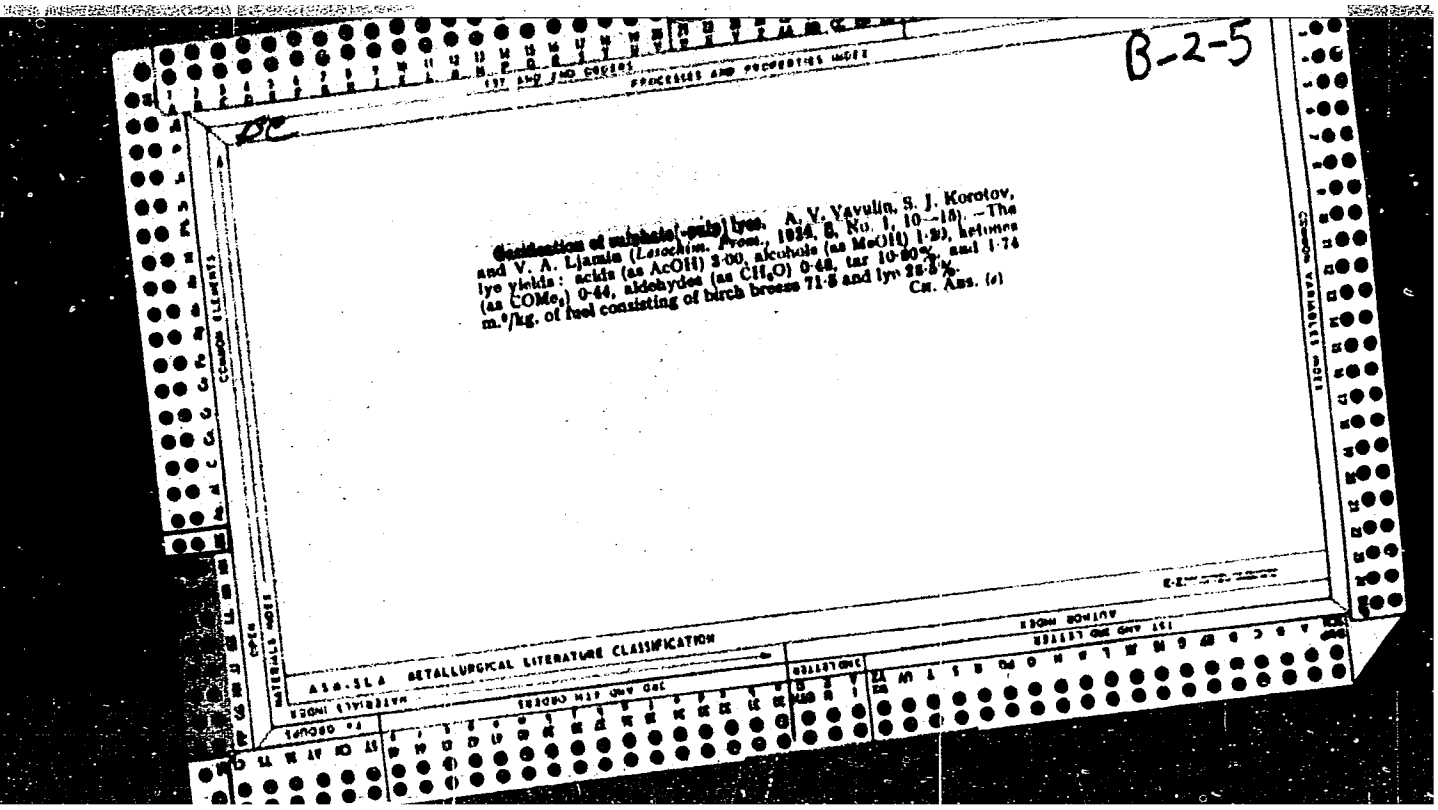
Gasification of sulfate lyes. A. V. Vavulin, S. Ya. Korotov and V. A. Lyamin. *Lesokhim. Prom.* 5, No. 1, 10-15(1936).—The lye yields acids (as AcOH) 3.00; alcs. (as MeOH) 1.30, ketones (as acetone) 0.44, aldehydes (as HCHO) 0.48, tar 10.80% from dry anhydrous fuel, gas mixt. 1.74 cu. m. per kg. of fuel (compn.: 71.5 of birch lignin and 28.5% of lye). An economical consideration of the gasification is presented. A. A. Polgoum

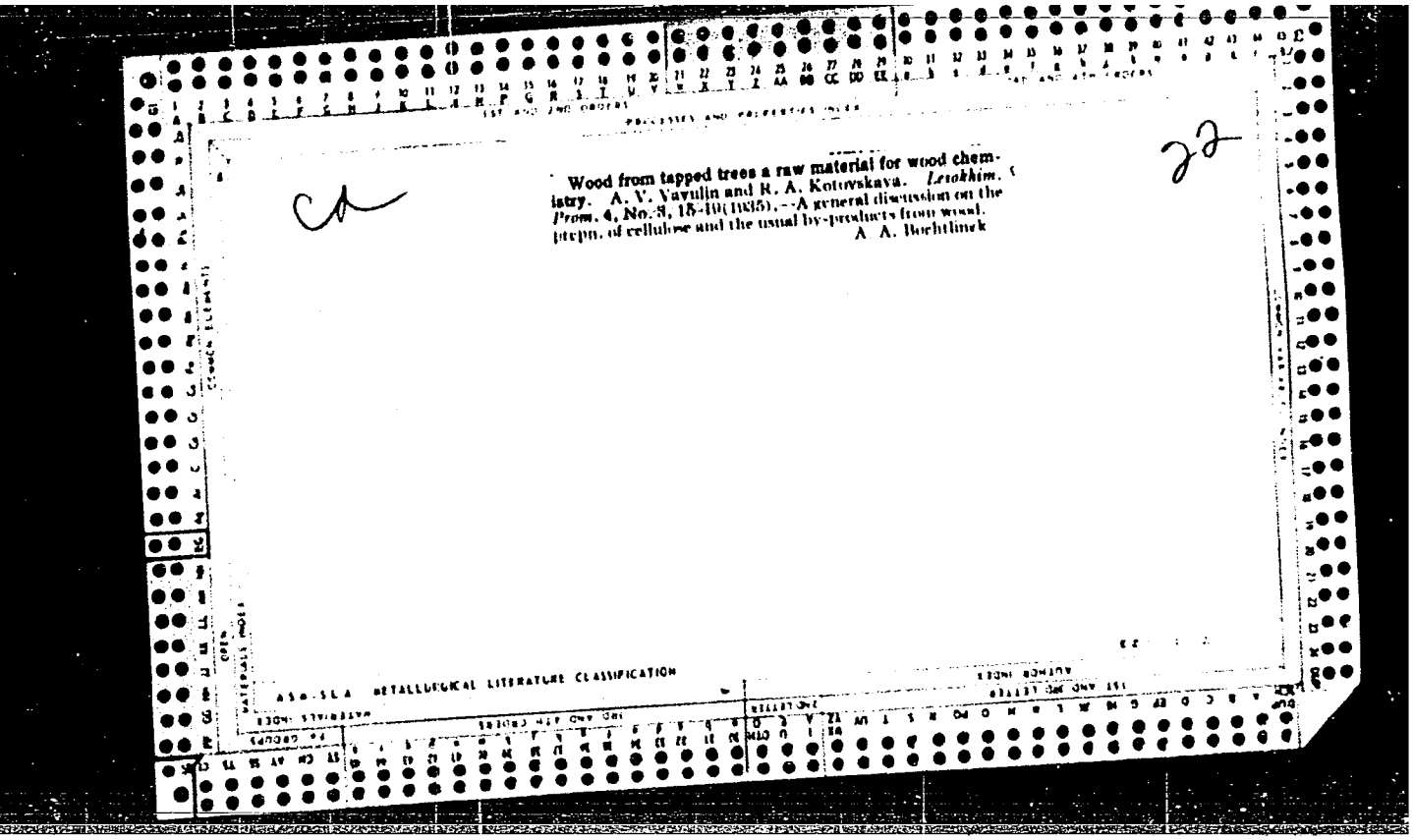


CA

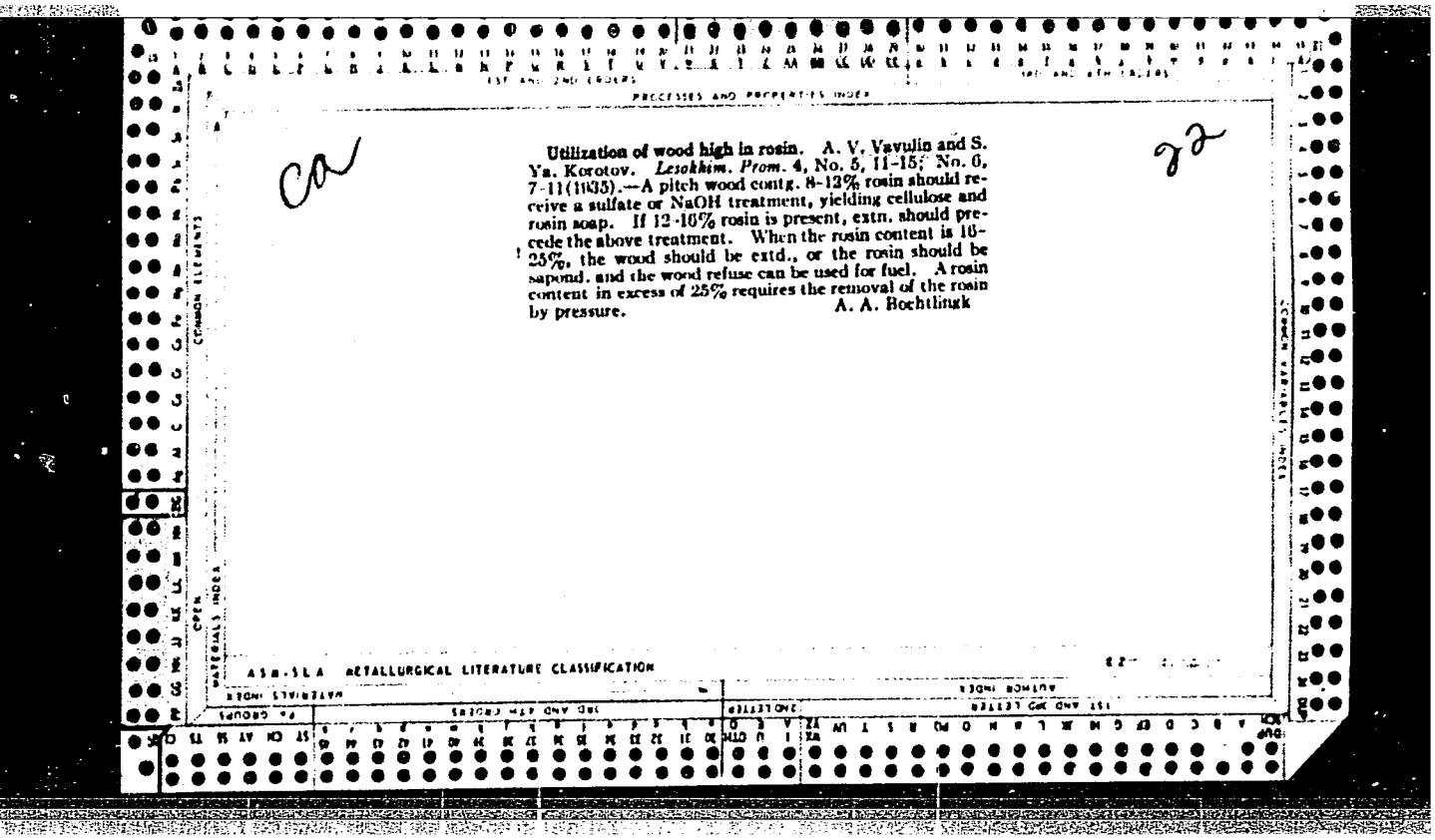
Gasification of sulfate lyes. A. V. Vavulin, S. Yu. Korotov and V. A. Lyamin. *Leskhim. Prom.* 5, No. 1, 10-15(1936).—The lye yields acids (as AcOH) 3.00; alcs., (as MeOH) 1.80, ketones (as acetone) 0.44, aldehydes (as HCHO) 0.48, tar 10.88% from dry ashless fuel, gas mixt. 1.74 cu. m. per kg. of fuel (compn.: 71.5 of birch breeze and 28.5% of lye). An economical consideration of the gasification is presented.

A. A. Podgorny





Wood from tapped trees a raw material for wood chemistry. A. V. Yavulin and R. A. Kotovskaya. *Lesokhim. Prom.* 4, No. 8, 15-19(1935).—A general discussion on the prepn. of cellulose and the usual by-products from wood.
A. A. Boehtlingk



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

22

Utilization of wood high in rosin. A. V. Vavulin and S. Ya. Korotov. *Lesokhim. Prom.* 4, No. 5, 11–15; No. 6, 7–11 (1935).—A pitch wood contg. 8–12% rosin should receive a sulfate or NaOH treatment, yielding cellulose and rosin soap. If 12–16% rosin is present, extn. should precede the above treatment. When the rosin content is 16–25%, the wood should be extd., or the rosin should be sapond. and the wood refuse can be used for fuel. A rosin content in excess of 25% requires the removal of the rosin by pressure. A. A. Boehtlingk

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

VAVULO, F.P.; KARBANOVICH, A.I.

Distribution of sporeforming bacteria in different types of soil. Mikrobiologiia 34 no.1:114-120 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Belorusskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pochvovedeniya.

VAVULO, F. P.

J

USSR / Soil Science. Biology of Soils.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 95737.

Author : Lupinovich, I. S., ~~Vavulo, F. P.~~
Inst : Belorussian Scientific-Research Institute of Melioration and Water Management.
Title : Spread of Microorganisms Which Destroy Cellulose in the Peat-Marsh Soils of the BSSR.

Orig Pub: Tr. Belorussk. n.-i. in-ta melior. i vodn. kh-va, 1956, 7, 317-329.

Abstract: The influence was studied of the various methods of cultivating peat-marsh soils on the development of microorganisms which destroy cellulose. Destruction of cellulose proceeded more actively in variants with autumn plowing plus spring disking and spring cultivation without plowing in comparison with full preparation of the soil from

Card 1/2

1. VAVULO, F. P.

2. USSR (600)

7. "The Influence of Local Strains of Azotobacter on the Spring Wheat harvest in Lowland Peat Soils", Izvestiya Akad. Nauk Belorus. SSR (News of the Acad Sci Belorussian SSR), No 6, 1950, pp 51-55.

V. 20,

9. Mikrobiologiya, Vol XXI, Issue 1, Moscow, Jan-Feb 1952, pp 121-132, Unclassified.

1. TRIZNO, S. I. and VAVULO, F. P.

2. USSR (600)

7. "Concerning the Effectiveness of Bacterial Fertilizers on Peat and Swampy Soils", Sbornik Nauchnykh Trudov In-ta Melioratsii Vodnogo i Bolotnogo Khoz-va Akademii Nauk Belorus. SSR (Symposium of Scientific Works of the Institute for Development of Water and Swamp Economy, Acad Sci Belorussian SSR), Vol 1, 1951, pp 132-153.

9. Mikrobiologiva, Vol XXI, Issue 1, Moscow, Jan-Feb 1952 pp 121-132, Unclassified.

X VAVULO, F.P.

LUPINOVICH, I.S., akademik; VAVULO, F.P., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk.

Distribution of cellulose-decomposing micro-organisms in peat-bog soils of the White Russian S.S.R. Trudy Inst.mel.,vod.i bol.khoz. AN BSSR 7:317-329 '56. (MLRA 10:5)

1.Akademiya nauk Belorusskoy SSR. (for Lupinovich)
(Bacteria, Cellulose-decomposing)
(White Russia--Peat soils)

VAVULO, F.P.

How various methods of cultivating lowland peat bogs affect soil micro-organisms. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. no.7:285-291 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Belorusskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut melioratsii i vodnogo khozyaystva Akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk BSSR.
(PEAT SOILS) (SOIL MICRO-ORGANISMS)

VAVULO, I.V., inzh.

Ultrasonic testing of the spot welding of aluminum alloys. (MIRA 15:12)
Svar.proizv. no.7:37-39 Jl '62.
(Aluminum alloys--Welding)(Ultrasonic testing)

VAVULO, I. V. (Engineer)

"The prospects of welding with a three-phase arc in argon with an unmelted electrode".

Report presented at the regular conference of the Moscow city administration NTO Mashprom, April 1963.
(Reported in Avtomaticheskaya Svarka, No. 8, August 1963, pp 93-95, M. M. Popekhin)

JPRS24,651 - 19 May 64

36020
S/135/62/000/004/013/015
A006/A101

18.1710

AUTHORS: Simonik, A. G., Vavulo, I. V., Engineers

TITLE: Removal of cracks in the weld crater of aluminum alloys in argon-arc welding

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 4, 1962, 34-35

TEXT: Crack formation in weld joint craters depends on the pool volume and the metal cooling rate. The cooling rate can be reduced by ensuring the gradual decrease of the current voltage. Tests were made with the aid of a welding rheostat of power supply source ИПК-350 (IPK-350) with rectilinear or exponential current decrease. The electric-driven stepped rheostat is connected to the magnetizing circuit of the saturation throttle. It has 14 steps of 300 ohm total resistance. The consecutive connection to the circuit of different resistances, ranging from $R_1 = 1.43$ to $R_{14} = 152$ ohm, ensures changes in the welding current, which approach the rectilinear law. These changes of resistance values regulate the rotation of the rotor and the time of welding-up the crater. Best results are obtained if the welding-up time is 8 - 10 sec. The described mechanism, ensuring the rectilinear decrease of welding current, can

Card 1/2

Removal of cracks in the weld crater ...

be recommended for the welding-up of craters in automatic and manual process and to remove cracks in the weld crater. The mechanism can be recommended for aluminum alloys and other crack-sensitive metals and alloys. There are 3 figures.

Card 2/2

RABINOVICH, I.Ya., doktor tekhn.nauk; VAVULO, I.V., inzh.

Electric and technological characteristics of a three-phase welding arc in argon-arc welding of aluminum alloys. Svar. proizv. no.10:7-10 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

38826
S/135/62/000/007/009/010
A006/A101

1.2300

AUTHOR: Vavulo, I. V., Engineer

TITLE: Ultrasonic control of spot-welded aluminum alloys

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 7, 1962, 37 - 39

TEXT: The author together with A. M. Anikeyev and A. G. Zharov checked the ultrasonic control method with the use of a prismatic finder, recommended for industrial use. The experiments were made with flaw-detector УЗД-7Н (UZD-7N) at 2.5 mega-cycle frequency. Д16 (D16), В95 (V95) and АМг6 (AMg6) alloy specimens, 0.8 + 0.8 and 7 + 7 mm thick, were welded under different conditions, in particular, with poor penetration of the welds. The flaw detector was adjusted on specimens with high-quality welds. The conditions were corrected until the diameter of welded spots determined by the flaw detector coincided with the diameter of spots measured after mechanical breakdown of the specimens. The accuracy of measurements made with the flaw detector of the spot nucleus was compared with the true diameter according to formula

Card 1/3

S/135/62/000/007/009/010
A006/A101

Ultrasonic control of spot-welded aluminum alloys

$$\left(\frac{D_{meas}}{D_{true}} - 1\right) \cdot 100\%.$$

To study the possibility of determining the degree of penetration in the spot without its breakdown, the damping effect of ultrasonic oscillations in aluminum alloys was investigated in a 5 - 50 mega-cycle range by a method developed at ЛЭТИ (LETI) imeni Lenin, in the following 2 ways: 1) through-inspection with the use of 2 piezo-elements, one serving as an ultrasonic emitter, the other one as a receiver; 2) by the reflection method, when the same piezo-element acted both as an emitter and a receiver. The experiment yielded the following results: The accuracy of measuring the diameter of the welded spot is not over ±20% (at 80 - 85% agreement of the measured results with the true diameter of the spot). The method does not assure a reliable detection of poor fusion of welded spots. The subjective results and labor consuming operation of the method limit its industrial application. In the 5 - 52.5 megacycle frequency range in all the investigated alloys, increased damping of the ultrasonic oscillations was observed with higher frequency, according to the law approaching that of a straight line. Damping of the ultrasonic oscillations in the investigated alloys is low, dif-

Card 2/3

Ultrasonic control of spot-welded aluminum alloys

3/135/62/000/007/009/010
A006/A101

fering only slightly in rolled and cast structures. The use of the damping effect in the investigated frequency range does not yield clear results concerning the structural division of aluminum alloys. Further investigations are imperative to improve the method and the ultrasonic equipment. There are 4 figures and 2 tables.

Card 3/3

VAVULO, S.A., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Procedure of the registration of a claim for a proposed invention. Voen. med. zhur. no.10:94-96 O '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

TSITOVICH, Igor' Sergeyevich; VAVULO, Vasiliy Andreyevich; KHVAL', Boris Nikolayevich; GLINKIN, P.P., red.; MORGUNOVA, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Gear wheels of motor vehicles and tractors; design] Zubchatye kolesa avtomobilei i traktorov; proektirovanie i raschet. Minsk, Izd-vo M-va vysshego, srednego spetsial'nogo i professional'nogo obrazovaniia BSSR, 1962. 394 p. (MIRA 16:4)

(Motor vehicles--Transmission devices) (Gearing)

TSITOVICH, I.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; VAVULO, V.A., inzh.

Defects of automobile gear teeth, which appear during operation, and their prevention. Mash.Bel. no.5:162-167 '58. (MIRA 12:11)

(Automobiles--Transmission devices)
(Mechanical wear)

VAVULO, V.A., inzh.; RUSAKOV, V.V., inzh; TSVYLEV, I.S., inzh.; CHURAYEV, S.P., inzh.

Peat cutting machines. Mekh.i avtom.proizv. 14 no.9:34-36 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Peat machinery)

ANTONOV, V.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; BEZZUBOV, N.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; BELOKOPYTOV, I.Ye., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; BLYUMENBERG, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; BOGDANOV, N.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; BRAGIN, N.A., inzh.; VASIL'IEV, Yu.K., inzh.; VINOGRADOV, V.A., inzh.; ROZENBERG, B.I., inzh.; GORGIDZHANYAN, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZIZA, A.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; KALABUKHOV, M.V., agronom-meliorator; KOLOTUSHKIN, V.I., inzh.; KORCHUNOV, S.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; KRYUKOV, M.N., dotsent; VAVULO, V.A., inzh.; NAUMOV, D.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; OLENIN, A.S., inzh.; PROVORKIN, A.S., inzh.; PROKHOROV, N.I., dotsent; RASKIN, G.I., inzh.; SAVENKO, I.V., inzh.; SERGEYEV, B.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; STOYLIK, M.A., inzh.; SUKHANOV, M.A., inzh.; TOPOL'NITSKIY, N.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; TYUREMNOV, S.N., doktor biol.nauk, prof.; FATCHIKHINA, O.Ye., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; TSVETKOV, B.I., inzh.; CHUBAROV, N.D., inzh.; MANDEL'BAUM, A.I., inzh.;

(Continued on next card)

ANTONOV, V.Ya.---(continued) Card 2.
YARTSEV, A.K.; SAMSONOV, N.N., inzh., glavnyy red.; BERSHADSKIY, L.S., inzh., nauchnyy red.; VARENTSOV, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; VYSOTSKIY, K.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; GORINSHTEYN, L.L., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; GORYACHKIN, V.G., prof., nauchnyy red.; YEFIMOV, P.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; KUZEMAN, G.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; KULAKOV, N.N., kand. tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; KUTAIS, L.I., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; MIRKIN, M.A., inzh., nauchnyy red.; SEMENSKIY, Ye.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; SOKOLOV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; KHAZANOV, Ya.N., dotsent, nauchnyy red.; KHALUGO, A.K., inzh., nauchnyy red.; TSUPROV, S.A., dotsent, nauchnyy red.; SHTEYNBOK, G.D., inzh., nauchnyy red.; KOLOTUSHKIN, V.I., red.; SKVORTSOV, I.M., tekhn.red.

[Reference book on peat] Spravochnik po torfu. Moskva, Gos.energ. izd-vo, 1954. 728 p. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN BSSR (for Goryachkin).
(Peat--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

VAVULO, V.A., inzhener.

Improve the drive and operating mechanisms of the ladder.
Torf. prom. 33 no.8:35 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Rostorf Ministerstva promyshlennosti stroitel'nykh materialov RSFSR.
(Excavating machinery)

VAVZHINCHAK, S. V.

Cand Agr Sci - (diss) "Economic-biological quality of high-productivity bark /kora/." Moscow, 1961. 22 pp; (Moscow Order of Lenin Agricultural Academy imeni K. A. Timiryazev); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 5-61 sup, 197)

VAVZHINCHAK, S.V., aspirant; ARZUMANYAN, Ye.A., prof., doktor selkokhoz.nauk, nauchnyy rukovoditel'

Biochemical and morphological blood picture of Black and white cows with various milk records. Izv.TSKhA no.1:121-131 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

(Dairy cattle) (Blood)

VAXELL, SVEN

VAXELL, SVEN. Vtoraia Kamchatskaia ekspeditsiia Vitusa Beringa; perevod s rukopisi na nemetskom iazyke IU.I. Bronshteina; pod red. i s predisl. A.I. Andreeva. Leningrad, Izd-vo Glavsevmorputi, 1940. 172 p.
CtY MH NN DLC: G296.B4W3

SO: LC, Soviet Geography, Part I, 1951, Uncl.

VAYAKAS, Khel'mut Yanovich[Vajakas, Helmut]; KOVAL'ZON, F.P., red.; TOKER, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Equipment of a study room for preparing tractor operators and farm electricians] Oborudovanie uchebnykh kabinetov dlia podgotovki traktoristov i sel'skikh elektrikov. Moskva, Vses. uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo Proftekhizdat, 1961. 43 p. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Zamestitel' direktora po uchebno-proizvodstvennoy rabote yarva-yaniskogo uchilishcha mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva No.6, Estonskaya SSR (for Vayakas).
(Agricultural engineering--Study and teaching)

VAYBOYM, V. S.

"Methods for Automatic Supression of Noise During Rerecording From a Phonograph Record." Thesis for degree of Cand. Technical Sci. Sub 30 Nov 50, All- Union Sci Res Inst of Cinematography

Summary 71, 4 Sep 52, Dissertations Presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1950. From Vechernyaya Moskva. Jan-Dec 1950.

L 26378-66 EWT(1)/T IJP(c) GW
ACC NR: AP6007686 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/003/0067/0067

AUTHORS: Sheler, Khorst; Vaybrekht, Otto; Kheyrot, Aleksander; Khartvig, Khorst 44 43 B

ORG: none

TITLE: Device for differential transformation of aerial photographs. 20 Class 42, No. 178506

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 3, 1966, 67

TOPIC TAGS: aerial photography, optics, aerial photograph, photographic device

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for differential transforming of aerial photographs. The device is used in conjunction with a photogrammetic device for processing aerial photographs. It contains an inversor which acts on the basic law of optics, and a photograph support and screen which may be positioned relative to one another in three mutually perpendicular planes. Accuracy in scaling is facilitated by the inversor which features a reduction device for control of the coefficient of aerophoto transformation with allowance made for focal distance. This distance corresponds to the transform coordinates of the current point of aerophoto slope on the horizontal aerial photograph. The inversor

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ACC NR: AP6007686

is made in the form of directional-controlled rods and connecting links attached to each rod, thus allowing rotation about the X-X axis and intersection of the directional at a point on the X-X axis. Electrical control of the coefficient of transformation is maintained by an electromoter circuit controlling the variation of distance from the objective to the photo and from the objective to the screen. This is an electrical bridge circuit for processing data coming from the photogrammetric device.

SUB CODE: 14/ SUBM DATE: 21Nov63

Card 2/2

VAYCHIS, M.V., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Effect of plantings (larch and fir tree) ~~of deciduous and fur trees~~ upon turfy podzolic ~~sod and~~ soils and their productivity ~~in relation to~~ as a function of changes in timber growing properties. (According to studies in the Latvian SSR)." Mos, 1958, 20 pp (Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Timber) 150 copies (KL, 32-58, 107)

VAYCHIS, M.V. [Vaičys, M.V.]

Effect of the European larch on changes in turf-Podzolic soils [with summary in English]. Pochvovedenie no.5:12-21 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1.Institut lesa AN SSSR.
(Podzol) (Larch)

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Soil Science. Soil Genesis and Geography.

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 3 1959, No. 10619

AUTHOR : Vaychis, N. V.

INST. :

TITLE : On the Subject of the Influence of European Larch on the Changes in Turf-Podzolic Soils.

CITE. PUB. : Pochvovedeniye, 1958, No. 5, 12-21

ABSTRACT : From the age of 20 years, European larch on turf-podzolic soils in Lithuanian SSR, SSR, already gives rise to a more intensive cycle of ash matter in the system «vegetation - soil - litter». Decomposition of larch litter proceeds more vigorously than that of spruce litter. Observed in the soil under larch is an increase in the amount of organic matter and also of the absorbed Ca and Mg, an increase in the degree of the saturation of the bases and

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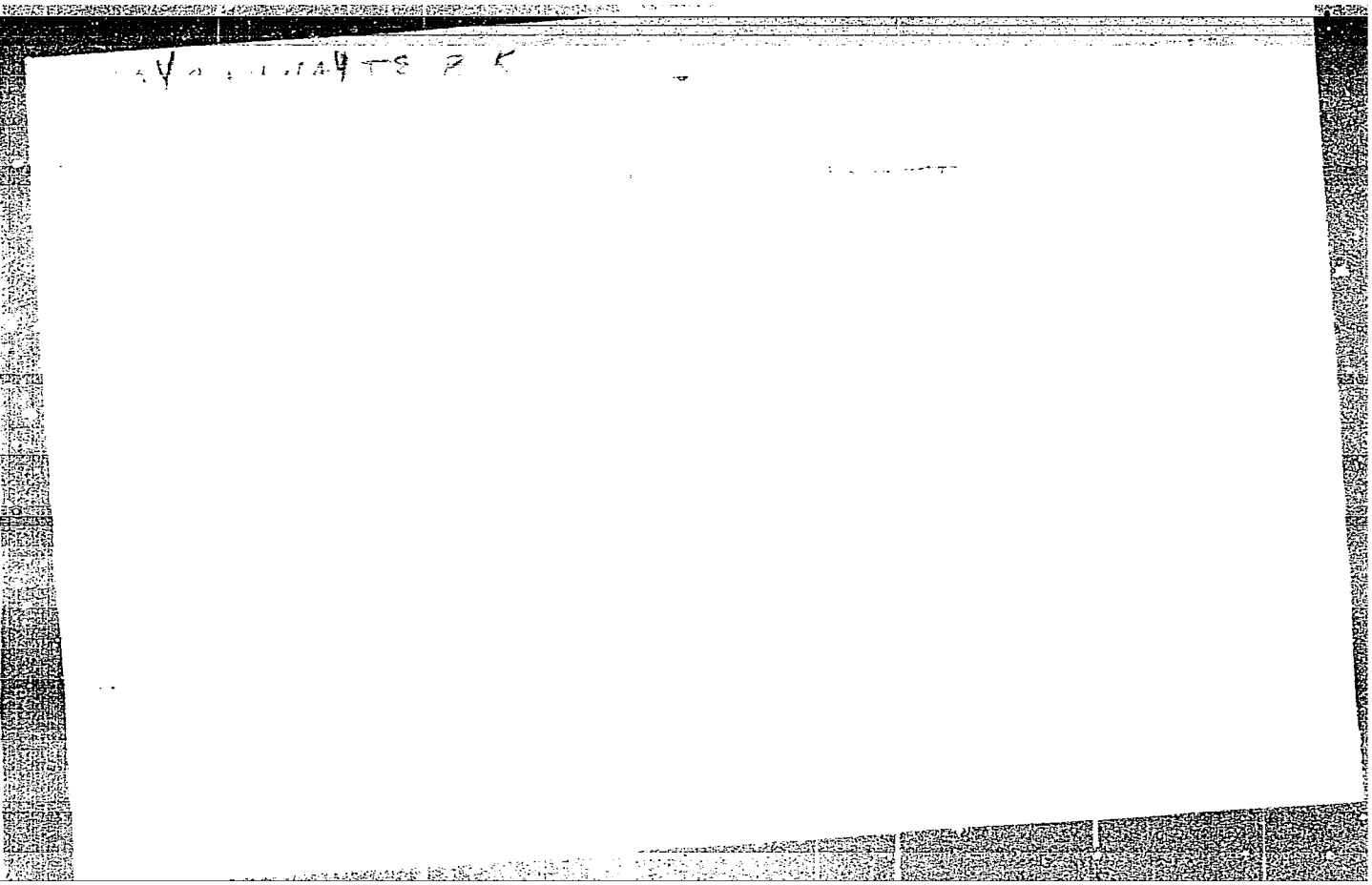
CARD: 1/2

VAYCHUNAS, S.

Rules for the passing of ships with seagoing dredges. Mor. flot 21 no. 6:16-18 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Nachal'nik morskoy inspektsii Azovo-Chernomorskogo morskogo puti. (Rule of the road at sea)

VAYCHUNAYTE, B. K. Cand Chem Sci -- "Study, by means of N^{15}, of the mechanism of formation and isomerization of azoxy compounds." Vil'nyus, 1960 (Min of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education USSR. Vil'nyus State Univ im V. Kapsukas). (KL, 1-61, 182)



SHEMYAKIN, M.M.; MAYMIND, V.I.; VAYCHUNAYTE, B.K.

Studies of compounds tagged with C^{14} and N^{15}. Report No.10: Reaction involving the isomerization of azoxy compounds, as studied with the use of N^{15}. Izv.AN SSSR Otd.khim.nauk no.5: 866-871 My '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk.
(Azoxy compounds) (Nitrogen—Isotopes)